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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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FLORIDA WATERMELONS IN HEAVY SUPPLY THIS YEAR

Shipments Exceed 1921 Movement—Georgia and Texas Crops Short—Review of Early Season

Features of the early watermelon season were the large increase in shipments from Florida, the crop shortage in Georgia and Texas, and the lower prices which prevailed both in city markets and at shipping points.

The area planted to watermelons in Florida was about 35,000 acres, compared with 19,000 acres last year. The shipping season opened early in May and until the middle of June Florida had very little competition. Shipments from that State averaged more than 2,000 cars a week during the first half of June, compared with a weekly movement of less than 1,000 cars in June, 1921.

PEAK OCCURS EARLY.

The peak of the Florida movement occurred two weeks earlier than last year, thus helping growers to clean up their crop before shipments from competing sections became heavy. This naturally helped to maintain prices of Florida melons at fairly high levels, the June average being $200–$500 per carload in leading eastern markets. However, the fact that Florida shipped twice as many melons as last year tended to make price levels about $300 below those of 1921, as is shown in Table 1 accompanying this article. At shipping points in the Ocala section, f.o.b. prices during June ranged $100–$300 per car, compared with $150–$600 the year before.

In Georgia, the leading watermelon State, the acreage this year was estimated at 65,000 acres, an increase of 60% over 1921, but total car-lot movement will not equal last season's high mark of 16,000 cars because of adverse weather conditions. The Georgia shipping season began in the early part of June, and until July 1 shipments from south Georgia were much in excess of the 1921 movement. However, the effects of excessively wet weather during the growing period became apparent late in June. The yield then rapidly declined. Movement from central Georgia did not become heavy until about the middle of July. Many melons in that section failed to mature properly, causing July shipments of Georgia watermelons to be about 2,500 cars less than the movement in July, 1921.

Wholesale prices in eastern consuming centers ranged generally $150–$450 per car, or about $50 below the average for Florida melons. In 1921 Georgia stock sold about $100 higher than this season, notwithstanding the more abundant supply. Poorer quality depressed the market this year, and Georgia growers had to sacrifice their Tom Watson watermelons at f. o. b. prices ranging from $30 to $200 per carload of 1,000 melons. Irish Greys sold in the Macon section the latter part of July at $100–$200.

Shipments from Alabama corresponded to the 50% increase in acreage, totaling

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CORN CROP IS FORECAST AT 3,017,000,000 BUSHELS

Total Wheat Output Placed at 805,000,000 Bushels—Large Potato, Tobacco, and Hay Crops Forecast.

Forecast of a corn crop of 3,017,000,000 bus. was indicated by its condition on Aug. 1 as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Aug. 8. This compares with a production of 3,080,000,000 bus. in 1921, according to the December estimate, and with an average yearly production of 2,831,000,000 bus. in the five years 1916–1920. The prospects indicate a crop this year that will be one of the five largest corn crops ever produced in this country. The largest corn crop on record was one of 3,209,000,000 bus. in 1920

HIGH YIELD PER ACRE.

The indicated yield of 29.2 bus. per acre this year is larger than the 10-year average of 27 bus. The condition of the crop on Aug. 1 was 85.6% of normal, compared with 85.1% on July 1, with 84.3% on Aug. 1, 1921, and with the 10-year average of 79.5% on Aug. 1.

The production of winter wheat is forecast at 542,000,000 bus., and the production of spring wheat at 263,000,000 bus., making the wheat total 805,000,000 bus. During July winter wheat lost 27,000,000 bus. in the forecast and spring wheat gained 15,000,000 bus. There was a loss of 12,000,000 bus. in the total of the two crops.

In average yield of wheat per acre the winter crop has a forecast of 14.2 bus., or 0.7 bu. below the 10-year average, and the spring crop 14.1 bus. or 2.9 bus. above the average. The farm price of wheat was 97.1¢ per bu., on Aug. 1, or 7.7¢ below the price at the same time last year.

The oats crop, forecast at 1,251,000,000 bus., is below the annual average of 1,413,000,000 bus. for the years 1916–1920. During July the condition of the crop improved from 74.4% of normal on July 1 to 75.6% on Aug. 1. The farm price of 35¢ per bu. on Aug. 1 compares with 33.8¢ a year ago on the same date. The indicated yield per acre of 29.9 bus. is below the 5-year average of 33.2 bus.

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Live Stock and Meats

COUNTRY DEMAND FEATURE OF WEEK'S LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Average Price of Beef Steers at Chicago Highest of Year—Hog Market Was Very Uneven.

Light receipts of live stock generally counteracted the effects of a depressed dressed meat market, and the trend of values during the week ending Aug. 5 was, for the most part, upward.

Dry-lot beef steers, yearlings, and grass cattle that had received some corn, advanced sharply under the stimulus of active shipper and local killer demand. As a result the better grades equaled and, in some instances, exceeded the previous high time of the year. The average price of beef steers at Chicago—$9.61—was the highest of the year.

Grass cattle averaged better in condition than a week earlier, and shared in the advance at many of the market centers. As producers received more money for their fat offerings they became more interested in stockers and feeders and in some instances competed with killers for fleshy feeders. This was particularly true at Kansas City and Omaha.

GOOD COUNTRY DEMAND.

The country called for more stock pigs than the markets were able to furnish, and the upward trend of prices was marked. At St. Paul thin, 200-lb. sows of good quality were also wanted by feeders. In the sheep house producers were rather heavy buyers of feeding and breeding ewes.

The hog market was very uneven. Light hogs sold readily at higher prices during most of the week though the close was slumpy, and at Chicago heavy mixed and packing grades declined sharply. Range stock comprised a large proportion of the fat lamb offerings. Feeder ends were generous and small net advances on both fat and feeding lambs were general. Sheep also advanced slightly, most of the offerings consisting of strong-weight native ewes.

Receipts at 10 large markets for the week were approximately 185,300 cattle, 438,600 hogs, and 210,300 sheep, compared with 200,686 cattle, 501,608 hogs, and 194,447 sheep a week earlier, and 195,299 cattle, 447,309 hogs, and 236,463 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—The quality and flesh condition of beef steers showed some improvement generally. Long-feds were comparatively scarce—a seasonal condition—but the supply of short-feds increased and together with straight grassers carried more flesh than recently.

Under the stimulus of an active shipping demand, prices advanced 25¢–50¢ at Chicago with spots up more. The kinds selling from $9–$10 showed the greatest gain. At that market the bulk of beef steers cashed at $8.90–$10.40. Long yearlings averaging 1,088 lbs., and mixed yearling steers and heifers averaging 996 lbs., reached $10.75 the high price of the year for young cattle and within 10¢ of the season's top on matured steers, scored about three weeks ago.

At the high time comparatively few grass cattle sold at Chicago under $8.25, although a cutter grade dropped to $5.75 and below. A few South Dakotas in fair flesh went to killers at $7–$8, Montanas brought $7.50–$8.25, and trashy Canadians went to speculators and small killers at $4.50–$5.25. At Kansas City wintered grassers found an active outlet at $9.50–$9.90. The bulk of the pasture-fat steers at that market went into dressed beef channels at $7–$8.50 and a spread of $6–$7 absorbed most of the arrivals at St. Paul. Heavy westerns sold upward to $8.75 at Omaha.

PRODUCERS ACTIVE BUYERS.

Competing with killers, producers paid $8.50–$9 at Kansas City for 900–1,200-lb. steers and at Omaha took meaty 1-000-lb. kinds suitable for a short feed mostly at $7.50–$8. At the former market the bulk of the feeders sold at $7.50–$8.35 and the bulk of the medium to good stockers at $5.25–$6.50. Light feeders which were most numerous at Omaha sold at $6.50–$7.50 and stockers at $6–$7, the strong country demand apparent at these markets resulting in sharp price upturns. The bulk of the stockers and light feeders at Chicago turned at $5.50–$6.50, a few reaching $7–$7.25 and above. Countrymen, with a few exceptions, demanded quality, treating common kinds with indifference.

Restricted runs of western cattle, fly time, and harvest and threshing operations restricted the feeder movement to some extent, but the movement back to the farm is running materially heavier than a year ago, purchases at 12 markets going into seven States being approximately 300,000 head larger for the first seven months of 1922 than during the same period a year ago.

She stock values also worked upward generally, although the in-between grades of beef cows and heifers dragged at Chicago, while the better grades and canners and cutters worked 15¢–25¢ higher. At that market bulk of the fat cows and heifers sold at $5.25–$7.25, highly finished Kosher cows and heifers selling at $8.25–$8.85 and above respectively. Good grass cows reached $7 and above. Canners and cutters sold mostly at $3.15–$3.90.

Bologna and heavy beef bulls met a narrow outlet at Chicago, and values declined 25¢–40¢, desirable heavy bologna bulls drop-

(Concluded on page 124, column 1.)

MEAT PRICES GAIN SLIGHTLY IN SPITE OF NARROW DEMAND

Offerings of Good and Choice Meats Relatively Light—Prices of Lower Grades Uneven.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Despite a rather narrow demand for all classes of fresh meats during the week ending Aug. 4, prices generally were slightly higher than those of the preceding week. Offerings of good and choice grades were relatively light, and in most instances not equal to the demand. This resulted in a strong to higher market. Influenced by liberal receipts, prices of lower grades fluctuated, with the tendency after Monday mostly downward. The strike of street railway employees at Chicago had a depressing effect on that market.

Beef.—Receipts at Boston were lighter than during the previous week, but the other eastern markets were well supplied. Supplies at Chicago, though ample for trade requirements, were not evenly distributed. good and choice steers were relatively scarce at all markets and the trend of prices on these was generally upward, the close being mostly 50¢ higher. Lower grades lost Monday's advance and closed weak.

GOOD COW BEEF SCARCE.

Practically no good cows were offered, and lower grades fluctuated in keeping with steer prices. Offerings of bulls were light but in all cases ample to meet the limited demand. Boston held steady with a week ago. New York and Philadelphia closed practically $1 off, and Chicago about 25¢ off. Excepting New York, where declines of 50¢ to $1 were registered late in the week, kosher markets were steady, with supply and demand about equal.

Veal.—Eastern veal markets were generally dull and draggy. Bulk of receipts were of medium and common grades, running mostly to heavy weights. Except at Boston, where receipts were light, the tendency after Monday was toward lower prices. Philadelphia was the weak spot, closing prices at that point being $1 to $2 under a week earlier. At Chicago choice veal was scarce and prices held practically steady.

Lamb.—With lower grades comprising the bulk of receipts, the lamb markets were gen-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	261	$9.34	275	$9.08	265	$9.22	273	$9.10	270	$9.19	279	$8.85	269	$9.18	263	$9.44	255	$10.23
E. St. Louis	200	10.50	198	10.48	207	10.39	184	10.57	205	10.28	203	10.04	199	10.40	202	10.33	204	11.19
Kansas City	218	9.63	214	9.70	224	9.65	218	9.53	210	9.98	228	9.41	219	9.68	217	9.85	230	10.56
Omaha	268	8.88	271	8.76	273	8.51	280	8.47	271	8.51	271	8.24	272	8.54	274	8.54	270	9.55
S. St. Joseph	240	9.16	242	9.42	249	9.07	240	9.43	247	9.38	238	9.39	243	9.29	238	9.45	....	.....
S. St. Paul	273	8.32	265	8.59	272	8.45	266	8.34	272	8.29	269	8.10	270	8.40	277	8.32	264	9.41

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	56,316	14,654	41,662	125,372	27,055	98,317	63,472	16,091	47,381
Denver [1]	4,132	1,667	2,000	7,146	992	5,516	8,259	8,858	2,218
East St. Louis	21,721	9,450	13,310	50,973	22,438	25,701	18,712	4,170	14,840
Fort Worth [1]	21,796	9,113	10,727	2,193	436	2,730	8,698	3,969	2,697
Indianapolis [1]	10,249	6,002	4,079	40,188	16,072	24,650	6,166	4,563	1,616
Kansas City	57,141	27,443	28,868	34,897	8,885	26,222	23,713	7,884	16,165
Oklahoma City	9,413	6,136	5,075	6,102	607	5,572	938	222	381
Omaha	23,711	9,176	13,909	51,012	5,789	45,181	64,640	24,684	35,995
St. Joseph [1]	10,210	4,684	5,830	27,448	5,296	21,395	11,736	2,992	8,406
St. Paul [1]	31,544	19,717	12,418	29,423	4,801	25,152	7,960	1,156	6,531
Sioux City	10,675	2,289	3,834	35,745	13,223	21,376	1,286	349	345
Wichita [1]	7,443	5,455	1,852	6,581	.....	5,233	188	.....	141
Total	264,351	115,786	143,564	417,080	105,594	307,045	215,768	74,938	136,716
Previous week	282,509	120,568	155,542	499,054	129,918	357,519	204,253	66,004	121,462

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 4.

erally slow, but held a relatively stronger position than during the previous week. Except at Boston, where declines of $2–$3 were registered, prices showed some improvement, particularly those on good and choice grades. Closing prices at New York were $1–$2 higher, at Philadelphia about $2 higher, and at Chicago steady to strong.

Mutton.—With the distribution of supplies very uneven, and only a small proportion of good mutton available, the markets were dull and prices practically unchanged. The light movement into retail channels resulted in some accumulation of heavy fat bucks and ewes at the end of the week and on these grades sharp price concessions were made.

Pork.—The offerings of strictly fresh pork constituted only a small part of the week's receipts. Light loins, except at Philadelphia, held relatively strong, while heavier weights were weak to lower. Frozen loins constituted the bulk of receipts at eastern markets, and these sold unevenly $2–$4 under fresh. Shoulder cuts were generally steady and receipts about equal to the limited demand.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, August 4, 1922.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	3,925	.....	14,247
Denver	1,527	1,280	1,898
East St. Louis	2,099	713	1,054
Fort Worth	1,739	.....	703
Indianapolis	525	150	667
Kansas City	19,607	731	4,318
Oklahoma City	4,385	.....	.....
Omaha	5,078	.....	17,310
St. Joseph	3,902	162	2,624
St. Paul	13,715	1,123	1,054
Sioux City	4,904	120	349
Wichita	2,183	.....	.....
Total	63,589	4,279	44,224
Previous week	66,983	4,552	46,100
Same week last year [1]	48,740	1,518	39,721
State destination:			
California	.....	534	.....
Colorado	460	746	959
Illinois	7,688	500	1,875
Indiana	1,641	281	4,211
Iowa	18,022	928	9,816
Kansas	6,018	.....	2,137
Kentucky	219	.....	1,501
Maryland	34	.....	511
Michigan	169	219	9,516
Minnesota	1,010	512	458
Missouri	7,580	559	3,576
Nebraska	13,722	.....	7,464
New York	156	.....	908
Ohio	921	.....	513
Oklahoma	1,093	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	3,344	.....	150
South Dakota	635	.....	.....
Texas	404	.....	.....
Virginia	27	.....	100
West Virginia	30	.....	190
Wisconsin	80	.....	.....
Wyoming	336	.....	339
Total	63,589	4,279	44,224

[1] Denver not included.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Aug. 4.	July 28.	July 7.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$27.00-27.50	$26.00-28.50	$28.00-29.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	30.00-30.50	29.50-31.50	31.25-32.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	16.75-19.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-19.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	26.50-28.00	25.00-28.00	26.00-27.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	33.00-36.00	32.00-36.00	33.00-35.00
Bellies, D.S. 14-16 average	16.00-16.25	15.50-16.00	15.50-16.25
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	13.00-13.25	12.00-13.50	11.00-13.00
Pure lard, tierces	13.25-14.25	13.00-14.25	12.50-14.00
Compound lard, tierces	12.50-14.00	12.75-14.00	12.75-14.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,101 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$10.15-10.65	$10.25-10.75	$9.85-10.50	$9.75-10.40	$10.00-10.50	.....
Good	9.15-10.15	9.25-10.25	8.75-9.85	9.00-9.75	9.00-10.00	.....
Medium	8.15-9.15	7.50-9.25	7.50-8.75	8.00-9.00	7.40-9.00	$7.50-8.50
Common	6.50-8.15	5.50-7.50	5.90-7.50	6.00-8.00	5.50-7.40	5.75-7.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	10.15-10.75	10.00-10.50	9.60-10.25	9.75-10.40	9.75-10.40	.....
Good	9.15-10.15	9.00-10.00	8.50-9.60	9.00-9.75	8.75-9.75	8.75-9.50
Medium	8.10-9.15	7.50-9.00	7.00-8.50	7.50-9.00	7.00-8.75	7.50-8.75
Common	6.40-8.10	5.00-7.50	5.00-7.00	5.75-7.50	5.25-7.00	5.50-7.50
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	5.15-9.00	5.50-10.25	4.50-8.90	5.00-9.00	5.00-9.00	4.00-8.50
Cows, common-choice	4.10-8.35	3.50-6.50	3.75-6.75	4.00-7.25	3.75-7.50	3.75-7.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.70-6.35	3.50-6.25	3.25-5.40	3.50-6.50	3.25-5.75	3.00-6.00
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	3.00-4.10	2.25-4.00	2.35-3.75	2.50-4.00	2.50-4.00	2.50-3.75
Canner steers	3.75-5.00	3.25-4.00	3.00-4.00	3.00-4.25	.....	2.75-4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt. med.-choice	9.50-10.75	7.00-10.25	6.25-9.50	7.50-9.50	6.00-9.50	4.00-9.75
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.25-8.25	3.50-8.00	4.00-8.25	5.25-7.75	5.00-8.00	3.50-7.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.50-7.65	5.75-7.50	6.15-8.50	6.00-8.50	5.25-8.00	4.25-7.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.40-7.50	4.75-7.50	6.10-8.50	5.75-8.25	5.25-8.00	3.75-7.25
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.75-7.50	3.50-7.50	4.60-8.15	5.00-7.75	4.50-7.50	3.50-7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50-5.50	3.00-5.50	3.35-5.90	3.50-5.75	3.25-5.50	2.75-5.50
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.00-6.75	.....	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	9.85	9.75	9.50	9.25	9.65	9.40
Bulk of sales	7.00-9.65	9.00-9.65	8.50-9.40	7.00-9.00	8.00-9.50	6.50-9.25
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.00-9.00	8.25-8.90	8.80-9.25	8.00-8.85	7.50-9.25	7.50-9.00
Med. wt. (201-250 lbs.), common-choice	8.65-9.75	8.75-9.50	9.25-9.40	8.50-9.25	9.00-9.50	8.00-9.25
Light wt. (151-200 lbs.), common-choice	9.25-9.85	9.35-9.75	9.15-9.50	8.75-9.25	9.25-9.50	9.00-9.40
Light lts. (131-150 lbs.), common-choice	9.25-9.75	9.50-9.75	9.00-9.50	.....	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.90-7.75	6.85-7.10	7.00-7.25	7.25-7.75	7.00-7.25	6.25-7.25
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	6.50-7.15	6.65-6.85	6.85-7.00	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.00	6.00-6.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.00-9.60	9.00-9.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.75-9.50	9.75-10.50	8.50-9.50	.....	9.00-9.50
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	11.40-12.50	10.25-11.75	10.25-12.50	11.25-12.35	10.75-12.35	10.25-11.50
Culls and common	8.00-11.15	5.50-10.25	6.25-10.00	7.25-11.25	7.00-10.50	6.50-10.00
Feeding lambs	11.60-12.50	.....	.....	9.50-12.25	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.25-10.90	7.75-10.25	7.00-10.25	8.25-10.25	7.25-10.25	7.50-10.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.00-8.75	5.50-8.25	6.25-7.75	6.25-8.50	6.00-8.00	4.00-8.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	3.50-7.65	2.50-6.00	4.50-6.85	4.00-7.00	4.00-7.00	3.00-6.50
Culls and common	2.00-4.00	1.50-2.50	2.00-4.50	2.00-4.00	1.50-4.00	2.00-3.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.00-11.50	5.50-8.50	5.75-9.00	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Aug. 8.	Aug. 1.	July 11.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 1.	July 11.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.50-16.50	$15.50-16.00	$15.50-16.50	$17.00-17.50	$16.50-17.00	$17.50-18.00
Good	14.00-15.00	14.50-15.00	14.50-15.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	16.50-17.00
Medium	12.50-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	15.00-16.00
Common	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	12.50-13.00	10.00-11.00	8.00-10.00	11.00-15.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00-12.00	11.50-12.50	12.50-13.00	11.00-12.50	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00
Medium	10.00-11.00	10.50-11.50	11.50-12.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	12.00-13.00
Common	8.00-9.50	8.50-9.50	10.00-11.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	11.00-12.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	12.00-12.50
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-12.00
Common	6.75-7.00	7.50-7.75	8.50-8.75	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	9.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00
Good	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	13.00-15.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	11.00-12.00	14.00-16.00
Common	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-13.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	24.00-26.00	23.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	23.00-24.00	20.00-22.00
10-12 lbs. average	22.00-23.00	20.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-23.00	18.00-20.00
12-14 lbs. average	18.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	17.00-18.00
14-16 lbs. average	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-17.00
16 lbs. and over	13.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-16.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00-14.50	13.50-14.50	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	14.50-15.50	14.00-15.00	15.00-15.50	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	14.00-14.50	13.00-14.00	14.50-15.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.50-17.50	16.00-17.50	16.00-17.50	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-18.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	25.00-26.00	28.00-30.00
Good	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-27.00	24.00-26.00	22.00-23.00	25.00-27.00
Medium	21.00-23.00	21.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	23.00-25.00
Common	16.00-20.00	16.00-20.00	16.00-21.00	21.00-23.00	19.00-21.00	16.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.50	15.00-17.00	13.00-16.00	17.00-20.00
Medium	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.50	14.00-16.00
Common	6.00-8.00	6.00-8.00	6.00-8.00	9.00-11.00	7.00-10.00	10.00-13.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 122.)

ping to $4.35 at the close and common light kinds selling downward to $3.75. Light beef bulls on the yearling order, largely because of scarcity, declined least. Shippers took a few yearling bulls upward to $8 and above.

The advance in veal calves was pronounced. Small killers were eager buyers as runs decreased and took the market leadership away from the big killers. Closing prices were largely 75¢ higher at Chicago, packers taking the bulk of the crop at that time at about $10.25–$10.75, outsiders paying upward to $11.25 and above for "hand-picked" selections. The supply of strictly milk calves showed diminution, while the supply averaging over 200 lbs. showed a marked increase. Fat heavy calves sold upward to $8.25.

Hogs.—Uneveness featured the general hog trade with the trend of heavy hogs downward. Lights and light butchers made slight net advances for the week. Aggregate receipts at 10 markets were smaller than a week earlier. Weight and quality of the offerings were price-determining factors. Early advances on both light and mixed packing grades at some of the river markets were partly erased at the close, while at Chicago values of heavy mixed hogs, which were in relatively liberal supply, declined almost daily and the market closed 25¢–50¢ lower on that kind.

Domestic labor conditions were reflected by a slow dressed-meat trade, and European financial difficulties hampered the foreign outlet for pork products, particularly to Germany. The decline in heavy hog values was seasonal, however, and caused little surprise in view of heavy receipts of such kinds and the accumulation of lard stocks.

SHIPPERS TAKE LIGHT HOGS.

Shippers produced orders for a large proportion of the light hogs, taking about 21% of the total hog receipts at Chicago. They were especially active buyers of 150-lb. and 225-lb. averages at Kansas City, and 160–180-lb. kinds at St. Paul.

The week's top at Chicago was $11, with the practical high mark $10.90. Reflecting a 10¢–20¢ advance over a week earlier, the bulk of the 170–200-lb. hogs at Chicago sold at $10.50–$10.65 at the close. At that time choice 250-lb. butchers sold downward to $10 and choice 300-lb. hogs at $9.50, heavy rough packing sows ranging downward to $7.25, with the bulk of the desirable 300–400-lb. packing sows closing at $7.65–$8.10.

Stock pigs at Kansas City and St. Paul enjoyed a more active demand than the supply could accommodate, and in the absence of enough 100–130-lb. pigs at St. Paul, countrymen turned to 150-lb. averages, paying killer prices. This market feature seems to illustrate the optimism of producers. Bulk of the stock pigs at Kansas City sold at $10.40–$10.60, a few desirable kinds reaching $10.75 at that market. At St. Paul thin 200-lb. sows sold on country account around $8.50.

STRICTLY CHOICE LAMBS SCARCE.

Sheep.—Idaho, Oregon, and Washington lambs predominated in the receipts. Offerings from the range States included liberal feeder ends and native arrivals were well supplied with culls. Comparatively few strictly choice fat lambs arrived. Erasing early declines, fat and feeding lamb values closed steady to 15¢ higher for the week, while cull natives gained largely 25¢. This latter advance was due partly to the strong feeder demand for trimmed throwouts, which sent most such lambs to the country instead of the slaughter house. Bulk of the native culls sold for slaughter at $8–$9, countrymen competing for kinds suitable to feed at $9–$10.

An active demand for feeder lambs was a feature of the trade. Selling relatively close to fat stock, the bulk of the western feeding lambs cashed at $12.15–$12.50 at Chicago, a sizable string bringing $12.55–$12.60. The top on Idaho lambs to killers stood at $12.90, with the bulk of rangers to killers at $12.35–$12.85 and the bulk of natives at $12.25–$12.60. Fat sheep were probably scarcer than at any previous time this season. Native ewes, a large portion of them consisting of extreme heavies and strongweights, made up the bulk of the supply. Light handy native fat ewes sold generally at $7–$7.25, and two loads of Montanas of tidy weight reached $7.50. Heavy ewes went for slaughter at $3.50–$4 mostly. A few lamb-weight, fed western yearlings sold upward to $11, light native yearlings selling largely at $10.50. Practically no wethers arrived.

Breeding ewes continued in good demand. Western blacktace yearling breeders, averaging 104 lbs. and of high quality, scored $11 on country account and full-mouthed western breeders sold up to $8.50. Native ewes suitable for breeding purposes sold from $8.50 downward for mixed ages ranging from yearlings to 4-year-olds, while solid-mouth natives sold downward from $7.

Opening Aug. 7.—With fairly generous runs, values of all species of live stock declined on the opening session. Fat steer prices closed weak to 15¢ lower, with spots off more, lower grades showing the greatest decline. Yearling steers topped at $10.75, with best heavies at $10.65. About 30 loads of Montana grassers arrived and sold to killers at $7.25–$7.75. In-between grades of butcher cows and heifers sold lower, while other killing classes and stockers and feeders held steady.

Hog values sought new low levels for the season. On a 25¢–50¢ lower market good light hogs sold down to $10.15 after topping at $10.40 early. Good 300-lb. butchers sold downward to $9 and the bulk of the packing sows sold from $7–$8, with roughs down to $6.75.

The slump in fat lambs amounted to 25¢–50¢, while a light supply of fat sheep sold steady. Western range lambs topped at $12.65, with best natives to city butchers at $12.50. Packers took the bulk of natives at $12–12.25. Choice Idaho feeding lambs sold steady at $12.50 to a yard trader, producers taking several lots at $12–$12.25.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT IN JUNE.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.
June, 1922	436	4.0	498	4.6	36	.33	970	8.9
May, 1922	435	4.0	477	4.4	34	.31	946	8.7
Increase or decrease	+1	(2)	+21	+.2	2	.02	24	.2
Per cent [1]	+.2	.....	+4.4	.....	+6.8	.....	+2.5	.....
June, 1922	436	4.0	498	4.6	36	.33	970	8.9
June, 1921	404	3.8	470	4.4	41	.38	916	8.5
Increase or decrease	+32	+.2	+28	+.2	−5	−.5	54	+.4
Per cent [1]	+7.8	.....	+5.9	.....	−11.9	.....	+8.5	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.
[2] Increase too small for computation.

JULY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers ... carcasses	11,387	12,345	28,499	28,239	8,837	11,685
Cows ... do	3,196	4,051	1,825	1,817	1,480	1,059
Bulls ... do	183	153	395	720	178	62
Veal ... do	2,759	3,183	25,384	36,292	6,475	5,435
Hogs ... do	.....	.....	410	245	.....	.....
Lamb ... do	49,813	44,321	96,920	80,835	28,098	27,593
Mutton ... do	864	928	8,497	15,993	3,730	3,645
Pork cuts ... pounds	786,301	653,708	1,830,291	2,938,220	1,298,018	975,660
Beef cuts ... do	14,466	.....	583,414	486,124	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle ... carcasses	4,336	5,085	37,007	40,689	8,314	8,198
Calves ... do	10,622	8,862	60,998	59,589	4,756	6,279
Hogs ... do	72,798	87,140	102,575	130,695	52,663	54,465
Sheep ... do	28,267	27,927	183,756	178,036	25,945	20,760
City inspection:						
Cattle ... do	110	257	123	1,113	600	1,544
Calves ... do	327	198	2,475	3,931	3,200	3,115
Hogs ... do	3,003	3,626	.....	13	193	315
Sheep ... do	.....	.....	.....	56	5,926	7,518

YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN JUNE, 1922.

Class.	Av. per animal.	Av. per 100 lbs., live wt.	Total production,[1] June.	Total production,[1] Jan.–June.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Edible beef fats (unrendered)	44.53	4.53	32,258,000	177,448,000
Edible beef offal	26.88	2.74	19,472,000	106,862,000
Cattle hides	65.37	6.65	47,355,000	262,185,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered)	1.08	0.69	420,000	2,292,000
Edible calf offal	5.78	3.70	2,248,000	12,080,000
Lard (rendered)	38.06	16.45	154,002,000	816,081,000
Edible hog offal	4.73	2.04	19,139,000	108,176,000
Pork trimmings	9.32	4.03	37,712,000	210,510,000
Inedible grease (rendered)	3.08	1.33	12,463,000	68,859,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered)	1.88	2.61	1,933,000	13,528,000
Sheep edible offal	1.44	2.00	1,481,000	8,134,000

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR JUNE.

Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

	June—		January-June—	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	640,186	724,418	3,637,727	3,900,904
Calves	369,696	388,919	1,998,180	2,114,867
Average live weight:				
Cattle ... pounds	1,010.01	982.45		
Calves ... do	160.89	156.42		
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle ... do	559.22	546.12		
Calves ... do	91.14	87.61		
Total dressed weight (carcass):				
Beef ... do	358,004,815	395,619,158	1,980,502,339	2,167,706,422
Veal ... do	33,694,093	34,073,194	176,529,250	178,808,111
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef ... do	88,836,376	37,547,587		
Cured beef ... do	20,716,370	19,304,412		
End of month—				
Fresh beef ... do	76,523,060	31,704,883		
Cured beef ... do	19,696,700	19,072,349		
Exports:				
Fresh beef and veal [1] ... do	167,318	214,427	9,560,313	1,764,980
Cured beef ... do	2,004,136	2,566,966	10,942,840	13,144,382
Canned beef ... do	164,327	236,766	3,618,729	1,279,967
Oleo oil and stearin [2] ... do	12,766,437	13,582,651	80,106,133	62,306,713
Tallow ... do	778,520	4,592,707	4,842,044	18,702,213
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal ... do	1,855,874	3,142,872	14,903,391	10,526,837
Tallow ... do	718,491	110,390	956,447	491,855
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	$6.61	$7.37		
Calves	$8.05	$8.52		
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	$8.34	$8.96		
Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$15.07	$14.55		
Veal calves (Chicago)	$8.72	$8.89		
Veal carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$16.90	$15.28		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,580,328	1,758,592	9,015,981	9,773,199
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	209,496	315,057	1,267,653	1,673,519
Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	65,587,000	65,352,000		
June 1	70,952,000	70,861,000		

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

Inspected slaughter of hogs	3,618,152	4,046,304	21,088,973	21,523,056
Average live weight ... pounds	223.65	231.31		
Average dressed weight ... do	171.18	178.11		
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	619,355,259	720,687,205	3,653,300,993	3,731,038,889
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight	16.19	16.45		
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork ... pounds	194,485,820	114,570,565		
Cured pork ... do	606,901,248	521,084,448		
Lard ... do	181,992,047	123,797,655		
End of month—				
Fresh pork ... do	182,162,880	128,577,410		
Cured pork ... do	617,098,125	579,069,089		
Lard ... do	204,301,330	154,825,523		
Exports:				
Fresh pork [1] ... do	2,071,244	2,096,065	36,754,081	6,581,369
Cured pork ... do	56,886,623	58,626,603	343,391,192	318,576,120
Canned pork ... do	89,389	174,667	350,639	1,463,659
Sausage ... do	582,039	1,030,606	4,421,101	4,684,256
Lard ... do	69,892,992	58,957,437	433,817,077	372,877,055
Imports, fresh pork ... do	68,058	26,924	346,820	460,342
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$7.99	$10.33		
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	$8.35	$10.67		
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs. (eastern markets)	$19.64	$19.14		
Shoulders, skinned (eastern markets)	$13.03	$14.66		
Picnics, 6-8 lbs. (eastern markets)	$12.30	$14.78		
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	$14.85	$17.50		
Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets)	$27.95	$28.25		
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (eastern markets)	$27.90	$30.29		
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)	$11.23	$13.17		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3,578,830	3,776,359	22,231,333	21,881,010
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	33,316	57,024	304,290	346,252
Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	56,097,000	56,996,000		
June 1	67,917,000	68,999,000		

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	1,116,069	1,028,136	6,243,178	5,206,708
Average live weight ... pounds	72.57	71.91		
Average dressed weight ... do	35.05	35.43		
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	39,118,218	36,426,858	245,615,382	200,876,378
Storage of fresh lamb and mutton:				
Beginning of month ... do	15,877,485	2,309,858		
End of month ... do	8,714,330	3,744,474		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton [1] ... do	4,969,262	229,796	61,677,297	1,017,829
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton ... do	103,826	1,736,867	19,464,893	6,924,880
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$9.20	$11.35		
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium-prime (Chicago)	$10.49	$11.90		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$24.50	$24.19		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	$4.36	$5.76		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	$12.89	$14.87		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	1,849,527	1,700,156	10,499,515	9,318,347
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	88,910	182,285	552,181	919,945
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S., Jan. 1	37,452,000	36,048,000		

[1] 1921 figures include re-exports. None reported for June, 1922.
[2] 1922 figure is for oleo stearin only.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Aug. 5 amounted to 875,570 lbs., valued at $146,233. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 8,063,750 lbs., having a valuation of $2,960,920.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Aug. 8, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

The Production of Cigar-Leaf Tobacco in Pennsylvania. By William Frear, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, and E. K. Hibsham, Office of Tobacco Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 20, figs. 9. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. Revised, June, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 416.**)

A description of the methods used in growing, handling, and curing cigar filler tobacco in Pennsylvania.

School Lunches. By Caroline L. Hunt, Specialist in Food Preparation and Use. Pp. 25, figs. 4. Contribution from the States Relations Service. Revised June, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 712.**)

Celery Growing. By W. R. Beattie, Extension Horticulturist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 32, figs. 20. June, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1269.**)

A discussion of the fundamentals of successful commercial celery production, including up-to-date methods of growing and handling the crop.

Digestibility of Cod-Liver, Java-Almond, Tea-Seed, and Watermelon-Seed Oils, Deer Fat, and Some Blended Hydrogenated Fats. By Harry J. Deuel, Jr., and Arthur D. Holmes, Office of Home Economics, States Relations Service. Pp. 15. (Professional Paper.) July 27, 1922. (**Department Bulletin 1033.**) Price, 5¢.

The Whipping Quality of Cream. By C. J. Babcock, Assistant Market Milk Specialist, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 22, figs. 14. July 13, 1922. (**Department Bulletin 1075.**) Price, 10¢.

The object of this bulletin is to show the whipping quality of cream, in order that both dealers and purchasers may know what is to be desired as a whipping cream.

Broad-Nosed Grain Weevil. By Richard T. Cotton, Scientific Assistant, Stored-Product Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 10, pl. 1. (Professional Paper.) July, 1922. (**Department Bulletin 1085.**) Price, 5¢.

A description of the life history, distribution, and habits of a destructive insect which infests Florida and parts of Georgia and South Carolina and which is likely to spread to other parts of the South, with suggestions for its control.

Summary of Insect Conditions Throughout the United States During 1921. By J. A. Hyslop, Entomologist in Charge, Insect Pest Survey, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 51, figs. 28. July, 1922. (**Department Bulletin 1103.**) Price, 10¢.

Results of a survey made to determine the occurrence, distribution, ecology, and relative destructiveness of insect pests throughout the United States in 1921.

Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, under the United States Cotton Futures Act. Pp. 40. Aug. 1, 1922. (**Circular 159, Office of the Secretary.**) Price, 5¢.

Supersedes Circular 137, and is effective Aug. 1, 1922.

Service and Regulatory Announcements, Bureau of Animal Industry, No. 182, June, 1922. Pp. 59-78. July, 1922. Price, 5¢.

The province of Quebec, Canada, has 235,000 acres of potatoes this year, a slight increase over last season, according to official reports. Apples are expected to be 75% in excess of last year's crop, possibly filling 61,600 bbls.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS STRENGTHEN UNDER DECREASE IN RECEIPTS

Supplies of Fine Grades Curtailed as Seasonal Defects Appear—Consumption Heavier.

Indications of a material decrease in receipts, especially of fine butter, such as usually becomes apparent earlier in the season, manifested themselves during the week ending Aug. 5 and gave the markets a slightly firmer undertone. The week closed with stocks much smaller than for several weeks preceding, and as price changes were small there was a feeling of greater confidence among the dealers.

The several weeks of dull, sluggish, and weak markets, characteristic of most summer seasons but more pronounced this year because of the exceptionally heavy receipts, dampened the spirits of those on the bullish side of the market. As days and weeks of demoralized markets passed, more and more dealers turned from the buying to the selling side of the market. A number refused to store their fine marks and many began to question whether there was any hope for a profit on the butter already in storage. The export demand which seemed to promise the sale of fair quantities of undergrade butter to foreign countries proved disappointing, and the weather which at all times is a big factor seemed to favor production, as rains over the producing sections were abundant.

RECEIPTS CONTINUED HEAVY.

Receipts at the markets were too heavy for consuming demand, and, since an increasing number of operators began to fear surpluses in storage over those of a year ago, it began to appear that the only safe course of the market was toward lower price levels so that the consumptive demand might be encouraged. There was even some talk of those holding storage butter becoming panicky and trying to find buyers in order to minimize possible heavier losses during the winter months. In fact, every bearish argument, including that of heavy winter dairying, was brought to the front while opposite factors such as heavy consumption and lighter receipts were almost forgotten.

Summer defects decreased the percentage of fine butter arriving on the markets during the week and when stocks began to clean up without the aid of an export or speculative demand the tone of the markets was considerably strengthened. There was no scramble among buyers to get butter, but it became apparent early in the week that the supply of fine butter was not to be excessive. Receipts of all grades were lighter and much of the butter which usually grades fine appeared among the lower scores.

An effort was made to ascertain whether or not the railroad strike was causing lighter receipts through delay in shipment but receivers report that in nearly all cases butter came in on schedule time. Thus the firmness of the markets was apparently caused almost entirely by lighter production and increased consumption caused by the relatively low prices of recent weeks.

Though generally less burdensome, the supply of undergrades was still large and the market on these was not materially firmer than during the previous weeks. To the already large supply was added those marks which are usually fine, but which because of summer defects were classed among the lower scores. It is possible that if fine butter becomes scarce more of the trade will have to turn to the lower scores, thereby giving the whole market a firmer tone. On the other hand, the light supply of fancy goods may be only temporary and later trading may prove that the present level of prices is high.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	34	32½	35	35½	38¼
Tuesday	34½	33	34½	35½	39¾
Wednesday	34½	33½	35	35½	40¾
Thursday	34½	33½	35	35½	40½
Friday	34½	34	35	36	40¼
Saturday	34½	33½	35	36	40¼
Average for week	34.42	33.33	34.92	35.67	39.96
Previous week	34.68	33.17	35.50	35.67	37.33
Corresponding week last year	44.58	42.75	44.08	45.00	40.54

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–20¾	18½–19	21½–22	19½	18
Tuesday	20–20¾	18½–19	21 –21½	19½	.....
Wednesday	20–20¾	18½–19	21½–21¾	19½	18
Thursday	20–20¾	18½–19	21 –21¾	20	18½
Friday	20–20¾	18½–19	21 –21¾	20¼	18
Saturday	20–20¾	18½–19	21 –21¾	20¼	18
Average for week	20.38	18.75	21.46	19.83	18.03
Previous week	20.67	18.75	21.68	19.62	18.26
Corresponding week last year	21.00	19.88	21.50	21.21	20.00

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	32¾	Friday	33
Tuesday	32½	Saturday	32¼
Wednesday	32¼		
Thursday	32¾	Average	32.67

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Aug. 5.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	15,087,548	16,406,388	13,289,799
Receipts since Jan. 1	421,509,546	406,421,998	346,801,349
Put into cold storage	4,760,008	5,763,120	3,826,622
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,370,336	1,196,527	2,573,402
Change during week	+3,389,672	+4,566,593	+1,253,220
Total holdings	61,918,841	58,529,169	50,632,123
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,621,391	4,760,350	3,805,288
Receipts since Jan. 1	118,044,586	113,423,195	113,649,658
Put into cold storage	1,959,058	2,212,808	1,554,902
Withdrawn from cold storage	992,133	1,297,907	1,215,764
Change during week	+966,925	+914,901	+339,138
Total holdings	18,509,202	17,542,277	15,589,154
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,028,156	3,039,791	2,446,558
Receipts since Jan. 1	110,290,250	107,262,094	93,805,921
Put into cold storage	1,246,275	1,039,930	824,467
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,497,634	2,114,313	1,659,586
Change during week	−1,251,359	−1,074,383	−835,119
Total holdings	22,064,852	23,316,211	14,678,053
EGGS.	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	245,811	273,535	252,482
Receipts since Jan. 1	12,717,267	12,471,456	11,518,074
Put into cold storage	43,248	76,188	37,861
Withdrawn from cold storage	36,340	34,863	78,591
Change during week	+6,908	+41,325	−40,730
Total holdings	5,002,061	4,995,153	3,604,709

The production of filberts in southern Italy in 1922 is estimated to be 22,000,000 lbs. This amount is 13,000,000 lbs. less than the 1921 crop.

CHEESE PRICES STRONGER IN THE WEST THAN IN THE EAST

Markets Were Irregular—Storage Stocks Heavier Than Last Year at Corresponding Time.

Cheese markets closed more irregular in their relation to each other during the week ending Aug. 5 than they have been for some time. Reports from Wisconsin country points and from the distributing market at Chicago indicated that business was somewhat improved from the standpoint of the trade, but in the eastern wholesale markets the tone of trading was unsettled throughout the week, and actual buying demand was lacking except for a few speculative purchases and such quantities as were necessary to supply immediate needs.

Under this light demand and conservative buying, prices in eastern markets weakened from ¼¢ to ½¢ on all styles, but trading was not stimulated. Buyers, especially at New York, appeared to have been afraid of prices at the prevailing level unless a reasonably quick turnover was in prospect. A number of the trade have been taking goods just below Fancy at prices from 1¢ to 2½¢ below the top level, depending upon quality and the ability of buyer and seller to get together.

TRADE HAS BEEN SLOW.

Aside from the price situation, the regular summer demand appears to be light, and trade has been draggy as domestic outlets furnish the only channels into which goods may be moved.

Reports from Wisconsin and from the Chicago market indicated a somewhat healthier feeling in the West during the week than in the eastern markets, although on the whole the bulk of the trading was either in small lots or was done on comparatively close margins.

The quality of the week's receipts at warehouses in Wisconsin was not so good as it has been, because of warmer weather, but enough first-class cheese was received to result in a few storage sales.

Storing continued during the week. In the four principal markets the holdings were about 17,300,000 lbs., an amount about 2,500,000 lbs. more than last year at the same time. Practically all of this excess was held at Chicago. In these same markets the net storage increase during July was about 5,800,000 lbs., compared with a net increase in July, 1921, of less than 1,000,000 lbs. Production in Wisconsin was reported as holding fairly steady.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES DURING JUNE, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Lbs.*	*Pounds.*
France	.....	100,453	.....	65,649
Greece	.....	222,187	.....	.....
Italy	.....	757,556	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	123,909	.....	220
Norway	.....	36,943	25	.....
Switzerland	.....	1,576,819	.....	.....
England	.....	148,881	3,187	551
Canada	29,121	1,269,396	257,718	5,290
Argentina	.....	216,661	.....	748,231
Venezuela	.....	15,703	.....	.....
British India	.....	.....	.....	11,760
New Zealand	44,800	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	6,072	2,135	2,094	616
Total:				
June, 1922	79,993	4,470,643	263,024	832,317
June, 1921	33,884	1,691,860	354,681	615,798
Jan. to June, 1922	2,426,071	16,023,591	737,215	7,032,865
Jan. to June, 1921	11,433,167	8,619,391	366,876	6,220,808

Fruits and Vegetables

HEAVY SUPPLIES OF PEACHES FEATURE OF WEEK'S MARKETS

Shipments Far Heavier Than in 1921—Apple, Pear, and Grape Shipments Also Show Increase.

The greater abundance of mid-season peaches this year was, perhaps, the most notable feature of the fruit and vegetable market for the week ending Aug. 5. States which shipped only a few cars of peaches last season, or even none at all, sent heavy supplies to consuming centers, and prices were only half as high as last year. The week's movement of this fruit increased to almost 2,200 cars, being surpassed only by the shipments of watermelons and white potatoes.

Other deciduous fruits, such as apples, grapes, and pears, showed marked gains in movement, but there was a decline of 1,200 cars in the weekly shipments of potatoes, and the volume of watermelons was about 25% less than the week before. Total movement of 14 lines showed a net decrease of 1,700 cars, having filled about 12,860 cars. The week's shipments were 2,300 cars below the movement of the corresponding week last year, the decline being caused almost wholly by the curtailed shipments of watermelons from North Carolina and central Georgia.

CANTALOUPE PRICES DROP.

Peach markets were generally weaker. Cantaloupes declined in eastern cities as heavy supplies came from Delaware and Maryland. Apple and onion prices closed firm. Potatoes and watermelons advanced, especially in the East, having reacted sharply to the decrease in carload movement.

Peaches.—The Georgia season is practically closed. About 7,400 carloads were forwarded this year, or 3,200 less than last season. North Carolina's total will be at least 1,500 cars, compared with about 500 in 1921. Eastern producing sections sent 450 cars to market during the past week, but Illinois and California furnished nearly half of the week's supply of this fruit. The season in the Ozarks has shown remarkable advances over last year. About 600 cars were reported from Arkansas and Missouri in 1921, but this season 1,600 cars have already been shipped and the movement is still heavy. Texas peaches will not amount to much, as the carlot shipments to date have been only 3% of last season's output. First shipments were reported from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Colorado, and Washington. Georgia and North Carolina Elbertas in crates or bushel baskets closed at $2–$2.50 in wholesale markets. Missouri and Arkansas Elbertas ranged slightly lower in the Middle West, while Illinois stock had the wide range of $1.50–$2.75 per bu. Some sales of fancy Elbertas from Arkansas have been made on the Chicago auction in California style boxes, this new type of package seeming to meet with favor among the trade.

Watermelons.—Southeastern watermelons advanced $100 in New York City as arrivals fell below 200 cars. Heavier receipts in Chicago from middle western sections weakened that market considerably. Carload sales were made at $200–$300 for medium sized melons. Georgia was the leading shipping State, but quality of the melons was deteriorating rapidly. In the Macon district f. o. b. prices slumped to $50–$125, compared with $100–$200 per car the week before. Missouri and Texas ranked next to Georgia as sources of supply, and California was fourth. About 75% of the total shipments came from those four States. Virginia was the only new shipping section to begin operations during the week.

White potatoes.—Shipments of potatoes decreased in all leading eastern sections. The movement from the Eastern Shore of Virginia was 60% less than the previous week. The Maryland movement declined 50%, and New Jersey shipments were 20% less. As a result, potatoes jumped 25¢ in the New York market, but prices were still far below last season's ranges. Kaw Valley farmers were digging few potatoes because of the weak condition of middle western markets, but trading picked up when both Kansas and Minnesota stock advanced 25¢ per 100 lbs. in consuming centers and 10¢ at shipping points. The Chicago market, however, closed weak on Kansas potatoes, but was firm to strong on stock from other districts. Virginia barreled Cobblers, car-lot sales, brought $2.75–$3. The first two cars of new potatoes moved from Wisconsin last week. In the 1921–22 season that State shipped nearly 11,000 cars.

Cantaloupes.—Cantaloupe markets were weaker in the East but stronger in the Middle West. New York received nearly 500 carloads, and closing sales of California Salmon Tints, many overripe, were made at $2.50–$2.75 per standard crate. Arizona stock was 25¢ below that range, and Eastern Green Meats sold as low as 75¢ in leading cities. Turlock cantaloupes, standard 45's, brought mostly $3 in Chicago. Of the total movement of 1,720 cars, Maryland supplied 527, Delaware 337, and the Turlock section of California 470 cars. Shipments have now begun from New Jersey, Tennessee, Michigan, and Iowa.

APPLE MOVEMENT JUMPS.

Apples.—The New York apple movement increased 500% over the previous week, but more than half of the week's shipments came from California and Michigan. Idaho was added to the Northwestern States as a shipper of early varieties of apples. Eastern stock in bushel baskets jobbed at $1.25–$1.50 in New York, with 2½-in. Oldenburgs from Michigan bringing about $1 on the Chicago wholesale market.

Other fruits and vegetables.—Michigan sent 34 cars of *celery* to consuming centers, or two-thirds of the total shipments. Flat crates sold slowly in Chicago at 50¢–75¢; 6–8 doz. crates were steady in Kansas City at $3.50. New York Big Boston *lettuce* ranged $1.50–$2.25 per crate in leading markets. Of the week's movement of 355 cars of lettuce about 245 cars came from western New York. Massachusetts yellow *onions* were steady at Connecticut Valley shipping points at $2.25–$2.50 per 100 lbs., and ranged $2.50–$2.75 in New York and Boston. Shipments from that section were 60 cars, or more than from any other State except Washington. Yellow stock from Washington jobbed in middle western cities at $2–$3. Alabama *sweet potatoes* sold in leading consuming centers at $1–$1.50 per bushel hamper. Shipments decreased slightly.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New Jersey Sacked Irish Cobblers No. 1—Per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Aug. 7.	This season. July 31.	One year ago.
New York	228	$1.15–1.25	$0.85–1.00	$3.15–3.35
Boston	169	1.40–1.60	1.35–1.50	3.65–3.85
Philadelphia	128	.95–1.15	1.00–1.10	3.15–3.35
Baltimore	17	1.35–1.50	1.35–1.50	[1] 5.00–5.25
Pittsburgh	192	1.40–1.65	1.45–1.50	3.55–3.75
Cincinnati	23	1.60	1.35–1.50	3.50
Chicago	264	[2] [3] 1.05–1.15	[2] [3] 1.15–1.25	[2] 3.25–3.50
St. Louis	68	[3] 1.75	[3] 1.45–1.50	[3] 1.90–2.00
Kansas City	69	[3] 1.25–1.50	[3] 1.00–1.25	[3] 2.00–2.25

PEACHES, Georgia and North Carolina Elbertas—Sixes and bushel baskets.

New York	532	$2.00–2.25	$2.50–2.75	$4.50–5.25
Boston	124	2.25–2.50	2.00–2.50	5.50–5.75
Philadelphia	99	1.75–2.50	2.00–2.25	5.00
Baltimore	34	2.75–3.00	2.50	4.00–4.50
Pittsburgh	98	[4] 2.25–2.50	2.25–2.50	4.50–4.75
Cincinnati	45	[4] 1.50–1.75	2.50–2.75	4.00–4.25
Chicago	264	[4] 2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25	4.50–4.75
St. Louis	85	[4] 1.35–1.50	[4] 2.00–2.25	[4] 4.50–4.75
Kansas City	89	[4] 1.75–2.00	[4] 1.50–1.75	[4] 4.50

WATERMELONS, Carolina, Georgia and Missouri Tom Watsons—Bulk per car.

New York	184	$275–450	$200–350	$200–250
Boston	21	[5] .35–.45	[5] .35–.45	[5] .25–.40
Philadelphia	128	125–325	175–375	125–275
Baltimore	115	200–225	125–250	125–225
Pittsburgh	99	225–350	200–350	250–275
Cincinnati	122	[6] 20–40	[6] 15–40	[6] 20–30
Chicago	262	220–275	240–425	160–225
St. Louis	137	175–210	220	100–175
Kansas City	105	[7] 1.50–2.00	[7] 1.50–2.00	[7] 1.25

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.

New York	492	$2.50–2.75	$2.75–3.00	$2.75–3.00
Boston	131	2.50–3.00	4.50	2.25–3.00
Philadelphia	70	2.00–2.75	2.75–3.00	1.75
Pittsburgh	180	2.75–3.00	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.25
Cincinnati	39	2.75–3.25	2.75–3.00	3.50
Chicago	191	3.00	2.50–2.75	2.75–3.00
St. Louis	35	[8] 2.00	[8] 1.00–1.50	[8] 1.50
Kansas City	43	[8] 1.75–2.00	[8] 2.00	[8] 1.50–1.65

APPLES, Eastern Early Red Varieties—Bushel Hampers.

New York	12	$1.25–1.50	$1.00–1.25	.....
Boston	3	1.50	1.50–1.75	.....
Baltimore	2	1.25	1.25–1.50	.....
Pittsburgh	65	1.25–1.40	1.25–1.35	.....
Chicago	116	[9] 1.00	[9] .50–1.00	$2.00–2.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.)			
North Jersey points	$1.05–1.15	$0.95–1.00	$3.10–3.35
South Jersey points	1.05–1.15	1.00–1.05	3.15–3.35
Kaw Valley points	.75–.90	.85	1.40–1.50
Kearney, Nebr.	.....	.....	2.60–2.70
Caldwell, Idaho	[10] .85	.....	[10] 2.00–2.35
WATERMELONS (cars)			
Macon, Ga.	50–125	100–200	[11] 40–60
Kennett, Mo.	115–150	100–160	50–75

[1] Va. Cobblers, per barrel.
[2] Car lot sales.
[3] Kans. Cobblers.
[4] Ark. and Ill. Elbertas.
[5] Unit basis.
[6] Bulk per 100 melons.
[7] Tex., bulk per 100 lbs.
[8] Ark. Salmon Tints.
[9] Mich. Transparents.
[10] Cash track to growers.
[11] Irish Greys.

Washington State Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service.

During the fiscal year ending June 30 State inspectors in the Yakima Valley of Washington inspected nearly 3,400 cars of fruit and vegetables, divided as follows: Potatoes 1,556 cars, apples 1,583 cars, pears 159 cars, onions 74 cars, peaches 14 cars, strawberries and cherries each 3 cars, and asparagus 1 car. The U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperated in this inspection service.

Present indications are that the number of inspections this season will be double the number made last year. This is evidence of satisfaction on the part of shippers with the cooperative inspection work in the Yakima Valley. This season the certificates to be issued will be joint State and Federal certificates.

Local estimates for the crops in the three counties of the valley this year are 12,000 cars of apples, 7,000 cars of potatoes, 1,500 cars of peaches, and about 1,700 cars of pears, although a large part of the pears will go to canneries.

Southern California Potato Acreage Was Increased This Year.

The acreage of potatoes in the San Fernando Valley of California is considerably heavier than last year, being estimated locally at 7,500–8,000 acres, according to reports from a Los Angeles representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Yields have been more or less disappointing to the growers, running 25–90 sacks per acre with the average around 50 sacks. The heavy rains at planting time, together with the heavy soil on which most of the potatoes are grown, gave the crop a poor start and partly account for the low yield.

Some of the potatoes on July 25 were beginning to show heat necrosis, or internal browning, 10%–20% of many fields and cars showing this defect. Tuber moth is also making headway in this district, nearly all fields showing a slight infestation. Approximately one-third of the potatoes from the San Fernando Valley have already been shipped, and the total movement is expected to be about 1,200 cars.

Another potato district in southern California centers around Delano, near Bakersfield. The acreage there was also greatly increased over last year, being estimated variously at 2,500–4,000 acres. Digging in the Delano section is nearly completed.

The third potato district in southern California is widely scattered around San Bernardino, and, according to local estimates, does not exceed 1,000 acres. With many of the southern California growers, potatoes are largely a side issue, although in the Delano section and in the San Fernando Valley there are a number of commercial growers with plantings running from 100 to 200 acres. The fact that many of the growers, however, have only small acreages and are widely scattered geographically, makes it difficult to make an accurate estimate.

All California Apples Inspected.

The shipping point inspection service in California requires that all cars of California apples conform to grade as marked and all shipments of apples from that State are thoroughly inspected before being forwarded. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been cooperating for many months with the State authorities in carrying on an inspection service at California shipping points.

The movement of Gravenstein apples from the Sebastopol section is now at its height. It is estimated locally that 800–1,000 cars of Gravensteins will be shipped from that district.

NEW ZEALAND FRUITS SHIPPED TO SOUTH AMERICAN MARKETS

Dominion Seeks Outlet for Fruits Unsuited for Profitable Sale in Great Britain.

The fruit growers of New Zealand are making arrangements for experimental shipments of apples and pears to South American markets, reports the American consul at Wellington, as the South American countries have long been considered by New Zealand growers as the logical market for their surplus fruit. The English markets, which have thus far furnished the chief outlet for New Zealand's fruit exports, favor a medium sized fruit of from 2 ins. to 2¾ ins. in diameter. It seems that a great part of the fruit available for export from New Zealand is from 2¾ to 3½ ins. in diameter, which makes it oversized for the English markets. Therefore New Zealand growers believe that better prices can be obtained in South America than in the United Kingdom.

Total shipments of apples and pears from New Zealand to Great Britain during the month of April amounted to 68,555 packages, averaging about 56 lbs. each. It is estimated that 44,000 additional packages will be shipped to the same market before the end of the season.

FRUIT-GROWING IMPORTANT.

The fruit-growing industry has become an important phase of New Zealand's agricultural activity. Associations have been formed all over the Dominion for improvement in variety, grading, packing, transportation, marketing, and tariff protection. The Department of Agriculture is encouraging every attempt of the fruit growers to better conditions and to produce fruit of a quality that will command a place in English and other foreign markets.

Shipping facilities between New Zealand and South American ports have not been available until recently. This lack of facilities together with the unsteady financial conditions has interfered with the development of the fruit trade. Despite these conditions inquiries for fruit shipments have been received from South America and two contracts of an experimental nature have been closed. The general opinion is that once New Zealand fruit proves its worth in the South American market there will be a large demand for the surplus, especially for oversized fruit.

The potato tuber moth was reported for the first time from Mississippi in June.

Shipments of Potatoes from Kaw Valley District Moving Slowly.

Shipments of white potatoes from Kansas were 1,530 cars to Aug. 5, compared with 1,425 cars to the same date last year. About 30 cars per day were being shipped during the early part of August. The total movement from Kansas for the 1921–22 season amounted to about 2,400 cars.

Practically all commercial shipments of potatoes from Kansas come from the Kaw Valley potato district which is formed by Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Douglas, and Johnson Counties. The Kaw Valley, or the basin of the Kansas River, extends for a distance of about 75 miles west of Kansas City.

First shipments from Kansas were made during the last week of June. About July 5, Early Ohios sold at $1.50–$1.75 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. country loading points, and Cobblers brought $1.80–$1.85. The demand and movement at that time were only moderate and the market showed very little strength. By July 10, however, there was considerable inquiry from buyers and prices advanced to $1.75–$2 and $1.90–$2.10 for Ohios and Cobblers, respectively. Heavy rains set in shortly after that date and practically stopped digging for a week.

In the meantime the market had slumped and Ohios brought only $1 per 100 lbs. sacked, the Cobblers selling at $1.40 f. o. b. shipping points, according to reports of a Kansas City representative of the department. From then until the close of the month there was very little demand for Kaw Valley potatoes, owing in part to the dirty condition in which much of the stock was shipped. As low as 50¢ per 100 lbs. was being offered, and growers practically stopped digging because they were unwilling to sell at that price.

Unless the potato market strengthens considerably, it appears as if the Kaw Valley deal will drag on for some time, the growers being rather discouraged over the outlook.

Federal Peach Grades Being Used at Berlin, Md.

In conjunction with the extension service of the University of Maryland, a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is establishing the use of the Federal grades for peaches in the packing houses around Berlin, Md. These grades were used effectively this season in the Georgia peach districts, in the Sandhill section of North Carolina, and in other well-known producing sections.

At Newark, Md., not far from Berlin, about 30 cars of peaches, mostly Georgia Belles, are to be packed and shipped under the U. S. grades. The total estimated crop in the Berlin district is about 300 cars, a large part of which will be graded under the supervision of the Federal and State representatives. Shippers everywhere are rapidly learning that proper grading and standard pack always pay, for the products put up in this manner bring a premium on the market.

Upon application to the Grades and Standards Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the recommended Federal grades for the following commodities may be obtained free of charge: Barreled apples, asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, Bermuda onions, northern-grown onions, peaches, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and white potatoes.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN JULY.

Commodity.	Week of July 30–Aug. 5.		July.		June.		May.		Season to Aug. 5, incl.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Apples	640	578	[1] 2,385	[1] 1,220	[1] 1,150	[1] 422	[1] 1,163	[1] 1,496	3,774	1,755
Cabbage	154	336	586	459	2,246	1,727	3,989	3,146	17,429	13,179
Cantaloupes	1,720	1,501	9,387	8,635	10,138	7,974	129	13	21,080	18,387
Celery	51	45	194	137	94	105	385	252	5,081	4,389
Grapes	300	420	266	425	0	0	0	0	514	757
Lettuce	355	328	1,512	1,399	777	670	1,830	1,067	17,282	14,713
Onions	285	521	1,298	1,482	888	804	2,279	2,423	7,904	7,337
Peaches	2,182	1,832	7,218	9,335	3,272	3,985	659	1,402	13,026	16,190
Pears	831	896	1,419	1,511	0	0	0	0	2,047	2,270
Potatoes:										
Sweet	109	264	[1] 382	[1] 228	[1] 178	[1] 76	[1] 616	[1] 434	459	429
White	2,680	2,683	[1] 18,364	[1] 17,031	[1] 21,845	[1] 17,663	[1] 20,322	[1] 14,461	49,420	41,764
Tomatoes	171	155	1,871	1,861	5,949	4,392	4,096	2,754	18,072	12,040
Vegetables, mixed	587	405	2,403	1,334	1,119	907	1,900	1,482	11,637	9,751
Watermelons	2,797	5,182	16,880	19,827	15,140	11,237	3,038	1,077	37,543	36,288
Total	12,862	15,146	64,165	64,884	62,796	49,962	40,406	30,007	205,268	179,249

[1] Includes old stock.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN JULY, SHOWN BY STATES.

Shipping districts.	July. 1922	July. 1921	June, 1922.	Season to July 29— 1922	Season to July 29— 1921	Total last season.
APPLES.						
Arkansas	22	0	35	59	0	4
California	168	352	[1] 2	135	333	5,081
Delaware	864	72	259	1,120	86	126
Illinois	472	24	[1] 305	756	59	470
Indiana	23	2	19	34	0	61
Md., E. Shore	101	2	68	156	4	46
Md., other	32	2	0	35	2	92
Michigan	290	516	0	262	469	5,980
Missouri	14	0	7	19	0	8
New Jersey	214	82	1	211	85	179
New York	[1] 37	101	[1] 149	13	83	17,866
Ohio	35	1	7	37	0	618
Pennsylvania	19	0	0	19	0	226
Tennessee	14	0	116	130	0	0
Virginia	21	0	4	24	0	314
Washington	[1] 36	[1] 43	[1] 135	23	33	32,962
West Virginia	14	4	4	18	3	801
Other sections	9	19	[1] 38	40	19	23,710
Total	2,385	1,220	1,150	3,091	1,176	88,544
CABBAGE.						
Colorado	86	149	1	76	124	2,564
Illinois	16	13	12	25	48	100
Iowa	130	72	0	118	74	140
Kansas	10	3	0	11	5	5
Minnesota	29	12	2	30	12	583
Nebraska	12	2	0	5	2	30
New Mexico	15	16	38	43	41	41
Ohio	86	36	247	315	214	334
Texas	16	4	13	3,654	1,670	1,670
Va., Roanoke section	138	85	0	121	72	760
Other sections	48	67	1,933	12,810	10,581	24,995
Total	586	459	2,246	17,208	12,843	31,222
CELERY.						
Michigan	147	109	51	196	143	1,013
New Jersey	33	24	1	32	24	217
Other sections	14	4	42	4,802	4,177	10,412
Total	194	137	94	5,030	4,344	11,642
GRAPES.						
Arizona	10	8	0	10	8	8
Calif., C. dist	45	207	0	21	125	17,448
Calif., S. dist	208	206	0	176	204	1,850
Other sections	3	4	0	0	0	17,897
Total	266	425	0	207	337	37,203
CANTALOUPES.						
Arizona	1,514	1,470	2	1,541	1,473	1,474
Arkansas	791	1,399	1	783	1,309	1,501
Calif., Imp. Vy.	3,426	2,638	8,370	11,834	10,707	10,709
Calif., Turlock	993	760	0	855	642	2,224
Calif., other	427	154	0	398	148	244
Delaware	95	17	0	60	7	943
Georgia	79	165	1,587	1,624	629	640
Illinois	62	59	0	53	47	97
Indiana	696	517	0	632	490	644
Maryland	460	97	0	401	53	1,209
Missouri	52	98	0	50	86	107
Nevada	44	71	0	44	68	74
New Mexico	30	4	0	22	2	421
North Carolina	448	806	0	445	783	821
Oklahoma	17	37	0	16	36	38
South Carolina	208	287	85	293	298	299
Texas	37	29	16	47	57	162
Other sections	8	27	77	170	33	3,965
Total	9,387	8,635	10,138	19,268	16,868	25,572

Shipping districts.	July. 1922	July. 1921	June, 1922.	Season to July 29— 1922	Season to July 29— 1921	Total last season.
PEACHES.						
Alabama	12	7	1	13	47	47
Arkansas	1,217	591	5	1,170	596	597
California	112	1,672	43	130	1,349	7,606
Delaware	54	0	0	53	0	0
Georgia	3,583	5,564	3,119	7,341	10,621	10,636
Illinois	169	0	0	109	0	1
Kentucky	15	0	0	12	0	0
Maryland	87	0	0	83	0	1
Missouri	65	1	0	21	1	1
New Jersey	225	1	0	152	1	5
North Carolina	1,205	453	76	1,267	503	510
Oklahoma	123	42	0	110	42	42
Pennsylvania	6	0	0	3	0	45
South Carolina	53	24	25	77	31	31
Tennessee	233	211	0	221	203	218
Texas	24	760	2	26	959	964
Virginia	34	0	1	25	0	0
Other sections	1	9	0	0	0	6,518
Total	7,218	9,335	3,272	10,813	14,353	27,222
PEARS.						
Alabama	7	14	0	6	11	40
California	1,311	1,398	0	1,118	1,292	4,429
Florida	9	1	0	9	1	1
Georgia	53	13	0	53	12	27
Michigan	11	0	0	11	0	610
New York	12	48	0	5	35	2,854
South Carolina	1	1	0	1	0	7
Texas	14	18	0	13	16	96
Other sections	1	18	0	0	0	4,759
Total	1,419	1,511	0	1,216	1,367	12,823
TOMATOES.						
Arkansas	29	11	16	44	22	22
Calif., N. Dist	109	69	8	112	77	577
Calif., S. Dist	44	53	36	80	347	1,137
Illinois	139	121	15	145	119	155
Md., E. Shore	34	20	0	42	20	33
Md., other	139	86	10	138	85	95
Missouri	12	20	0	12	18	20
New Jersey	242	851	10	246	854	2,130
Ohio	253	194	25	236	192	351
Oklahoma	26	0	21	46	0	0
Tennessee	509	167	367	861	357	357
Texas	255	77	1,602	1,873	1,884	1,884
Virginia	30	83	6	36	83	86
Other sections	50	109	3,833	13,975	7,825	10,357
Total	1,871	1,861	5,949	17,846	11,883	17,294
WATERMELONS.						
Alabama	1,247	720	235	1,470	861	1,486
Arizona	35	30	5	36	32	32
Arkansas	114	188	0	97	154	577
California	1,771	1,403	604	2,288	2,281	3,796
Colorado	2	1	2	4	1	163
Florida	555	541	7,209	10,774	5,759	5,772
Georgia	6,131	8,861	5,995	11,933	13,335	16,140
Indiana	42	37	0	34	25	742
Louisiana	23	24	17	55	24	25
Mississippi	87	155	9	88	154	205
Missouri	431	495	0	361	369	3,188
North Carolina	386	798	0	350	653	1,530
Oklahoma	66	185	0	65	173	566
South Carolina	4,175	3,974	185	4,386	3,947	4,427
Texas	1,815	2,415	879	2,629	3,333	4,298
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,516
Total	16,880	19,827	15,140	34,570	31,101	46,453

Shipping districts.	July. 1922	July. 1921	June, 1922.	Season to July 29— 1922	Season to July 29— 1921	Total last season.
LETTUCE.						
California	180	202	375	10,130	8,523	8,829
Colorado	42	4	7	41	3	244
Michigan	59	64	11	70	89	97
Minnesota	13	14	0	12	13	43
New York	963	937	162	1,080	1,121	3,361
Washington	231	159	127	352	240	630
Other sections	24	19	95	5,241	4,396	5,096
Total	1,512	1,399	777	16,926	14,385	18,300
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Calif., N. dist	119	94	121	540	585	885
Calif., S. dist	110	137	188	1,450	1,842	3,335
Colorado	154	178	5	147	175	994
Connecticut	32	11	6	37	13	36
Illinois	94	6	6	176	27	49
Maryland	12	51	67	75	175	221
Minnesota	36	12	1	35	10	76
New Jersey	1,567	566	300	1,976	854	3,207
Ohio	150	124	5	148	119	194
Virginia	43	41	37	88	89	194
Washington	55	9	15	67	27	65
Other sections	31	105	368	6,274	5,430	6,310
Total	2,403	1,334	1,119	11,013	9,346	15,566
ONIONS.						
Calif., N. dist	199	152	364	574	240	2,663
Calif., S. dist	1	10	216	1,210	900	935
Illinois	14	16	0	12	15	254
Iowa	82	103	0	76	90	412
Kentucky	103	208	117	220	310	361
Massachusetts	56	112	0	47	97	2,224
New Jersey	345	250	56	397	334	427
New York	19	79	0	19	69	2,946
Pennsylvania	29	60	0	28	53	141
Texas	134	101	53	4,538	4,131	4,208
Virginia	83	64	4	81	140	140
Washington	207	233	1	206	185	650
Other sections	26	94	77	189	165	5,423
Total	1,298	1,482	888	7,597	6,669	20,784
SWEET POTATOES.						
Alabama	227	153	[1] 10	226	121	617
Arkansas	2	0	[1] 2	1	0	578
Florida	37	7	2	35	5	105
Georgia	14	4	[1] 23	9	3	1,349
Louisiana	[1] 30	8	[1] 58	23	4	958
Mississippi	5	1	[1] 10	5	0	162
New Mexico	5	0	[1] 6	5	0	57
North Carolina	29	47	[1] 4	29	29	1,014
Tennessee	[1] 17	[1] 3	[1] 60	4	0	1,576
Texas	4	2	[1] 3	2	1	755
Va., Norfolk	12	3	0	8	2	335
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,728
Total	382	228	178	347	165	19,233
WHITE POTATOES.						
Calif., N. Dist	467	130	478	992	633	6,511
Calif., S. Dist	926	1,624	398	1,306	2,298	2,743
Colorado	73	91	[1] 175	55	80	17,809
Delaware	55	26	9	64	26	118
Idaho	25	166	[1] 211	23	138	14,641
Kansas	1,304	1,177	62	1,351	1,128	2,379
Kentucky	243	294	29	252	281	640
Louisiana	22	59	474	1,001	1,133	1,163
Md., E. Shore, 1st crop	2,439	1,685	205	2,586	1,866	2,123
Minnesota	477	[1] 9	[1] 246	465	2	29,652
Missouri	192	187	8	196	184	300
Nebraska	50	267	[1] 16	49	249	5,301
New Jersey	2,214	2,107	6	2,059	1,853	10,475
New York	52	[1] 203	[1] 52	50	157	4,929
North Carolina	387	515	3,483	4,054	3,419	3,599
Oklahoma	64	83	957	1,014	280	281
Oregon	22	2	[1] 32	20	1	1,391
Tennessee	24	5	25	48	10	27
Texas	11	1	503	1,438	1,097	1,109
Utah	76	185	3	69	168	1,074
Va. East Shore	7,679	6,266	5,420	12,959	12,699	13,081
Va., Norfolk	1,216	1,645	2,440	3,662	5,069	5,192
Va., other	86	82	174	259	267	407
Washington	163	98	[1] 430	161	95	6,224
Other sections	[1] 97	[1] 124	16,009	12,509	5,948	06,969
Total	18,364	17,031	21,845	46,672	39,081	28,138

[1] Includes old stock.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS FRUITS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1921 AND 1922.[1]

States.	January. 1921	January. 1922	February. 1921	February. 1922	March. 1921	March. 1922	April. 1921	April. 1922	May. 1921	May. 1922	June. 1921	June. 1922	Total Jan. to June, inc. 1921	Total Jan. to June, inc. 1922
GRAPEFRUIT.														
Arizona	6	7	1	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	17
California	30	39	27	38	26	47	25	47	32	54	47	88	187	313
Florida	1,946	1,883	1,405	1,776	1,833	2,032	1,336	2,155	835	739	34	78	7,389	8,673
Total	1,982	1,929	1,433	1,818	1,861	2,079	1,361	2,208	867	803	81	166	7,585	9,003
LEMONS.														
California	688	595	728	677	914	925	1,135	963	1,478	1,821	2,235	1,672	7,178	6,653
ORANGES.														
Arizona	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6
California	3,460	3,567	3,802	1,742	5,610	4,174	6,140	3,149	5,747	3,167	5,412	1,958	30,171	17,757
Florida	3,659	2,724	3,316	2,697	2,825	1,771	1,981	1,086	620	391	21	36	12,422	8,705
Total	7,119	6,292	7,118	4,443	8,435	5,945	8,121	4,236	6,367	3,558	5,434	1,994	42,594	26,468

[1] Figures for January to May revised.

New York's apple shipments filled only 18,000 cars during the season just closed. During the 1920-21 season nearly 34,000 carloads moved from that State. There probably will be an increase of 100% in the crop this fall.

MARKET FOR SHELLED SPANISH PEANUTS HAS BECOME ACTIVE

Fair Demand for Peanuts in the Shell—Supply of Crude Oil Practically Exhausted.

The market for shelled peanuts in each of the three leading southern peanut-producing areas has become active under an increased demand, coupled with rapidly lessening supplies. Spanish farmers' stock of the 1921 crop is practically exhausted in Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and North Carolina, and none has been available in Texas for the past six months. Shipments continue in rather heavy volume, however, and stocks in the hands of the mills are rapidly becoming depleted. A large number of mills in Texas and the Southeast have disposed of their entire supplies and are now closed for the balance of the season.

The demand for peanuts in the shell is fair and prices are firm. It is reported that on account of the present high prices of Virginia shelled goods a considerable quantity of farmers' stock may be shelled straight, thus reducing the amount of cleaned goods available later.

RAIN DAMAGES VIRGINIA CROP.

The growing crop in Virginia and North Carolina has been rather badly damaged by continued rains. The fields have become so grassy that it is difficult to cultivate them satisfactorily when the opportunity offers. In Georgia and Alabama the new crop is reported to be in fairly good condition, and the first pulling is expected to commence about Aug. 15.

Jumbos in the shell were quoted on Aug. 1 at 6¢–6½¢ per lb., and fancys at 5¢. No. 1 shelled Virginias, which have been in especially active demand for several months, were quoted on that date at 7¼¢–7½¢ per lb. Southeastern mills asked a premium of ¼¢ per lb. for 30-day shipments, the quotation for prompt shipment being 8¢–8¼¢ per lb. and for later delivery 8¼¢–8½¢.

Stocks of crude peanut oil have become practically exhausted, and no tank-car shipments have been reported from the South for several weeks. Peanut meal and peanut cake are also said to be in very light supply.

During June, exports from the country exceeded imports, the exports having totaled 1,347,000 lbs., and the imports slightly over 800,000 lbs., most of which were shelled. On June 30 it was reported that 2,900,000 lbs. of peanuts, both shelled and unshelled, remained in bond in warehouses. France has become important as a source of peanut oil, and during June over 200,000 lbs. were brought in from that country. Most of this peanut oil was probably refined. Hongkong shipped 150,000 lbs. of peanut oil to the United States during June which was probably crude or only slightly refined. Exports of peanut oil during June were negligible.

Onion Crop in Walla Walla District May Total 600 Cars.

Onions grown in the Walla Walla section of Washington are reputed locally to have been developed from Spanish seed. They are sometimes termed "French" onions or "Washington Yellow Globe," but since only one kind is raised in the immediate vicinity of Walla Walla they are called commercially "Walla Walla Yellow Globe." They are usually planted in the fall and thinned out in the spring for green onions. The Yakima section also raises some onions of Spanish type, but they are planted in the spring and are winter onions. Occasionally "Prizetakers" are grown in the Walla Walla district, but they, too, can be described as yellow globe onions.

The Walla Walla crop will amount this year to about 600 cars, according to the district horticultural inspector, the crop having been cut in half by thrips and Fusarium decay, the latter disease being especially bad in some fields. Onions are customarily pulled in that section while the tops are still green. They are sacked without curing, roots intact, although they are allowed to remain in the field in the sacks a few hours for the cut neck to dry over.

The onions thus far have been generally very firm, although the dry scales easily fall off. Most of the stock is bright, the remainder being fairly bright. Many of the Walla Walla onions are not of particularly attractive shape, resembling "bottle necks" to some extent but not being true "bottle necks." However, this peculiarity does not affect the grade, because they are northern-grown onions.

North Texas Watermelon Movement May Continue until September.

The watermelon shipping season in north Texas is about two weeks later than last year, according to reports from a field representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Sulphur Springs. The movement to Aug. 5 was about 765 cars, compared with 950 cars to the same date last season.

Shipments from the district between Dallas and Texarkana, centering around Sulphur Springs and Omaha, have been under way since the middle of July and may continue until Aug. 15, depending largely upon favorable weather and market conditions. Some of the best fields were not expected to ripen until about Aug. 5. Local authorities estimate that there will be around 1,000 cars in this entire section.

The acreage this season was practically the same as last year but because of poor stands caused by unfavorable weather and because of a large percentage of ill-shaped melons, the yield will be much smaller. In some sections the yield will be less than half that of last season, this being especially true in Franklin County around Mt. Vernon.

The Weatherford district in Parker County began shipping in a small way during the week ending July 22, but the peak of the movement in that section was not expected until Aug. 7. It is estimated that this district will have 600–700 cars to ship, compared with approximately 1,000 cars last season, although the acreage was nearly doubled this year. The movement from around Weatherford is expected to continue until Sept. 1.

The crop this season is running mainly to small sizes, and large melons are rather scarce. Careful grading is being practiced in some sections, many of the smaller melons not being shipped. One of the large growers' exchanges is carefully grading all of its watermelons, treating them for stem-end rot, and labeling them, the weight and count being guaranteed.

The Auckland district of New Zealand gives promise of becoming important as a fruit-growing region.

HONEY CROP IN THE EASTERN CLOVER AREAS CUT BY RAINS

Extracting Has Commenced in Inter-Mountain Area —But Few Sales of New Honey Reported.

Honey prospects in the eastern part of the country, and especially in the Northeastern States, received a severe set-back by excessive rains and cloudy weather during the six weeks ending July 25. In favorable areas a large crop of honey has been secured, but rain at the height of the clover flow cut the yield appreciably in many leading producing sections. Basswood yielded well in New York, but in Wisconsin rainy weather gave the bees only a few days in which to work on it.

Early honey taken off in the East is said to have been rather dark in color, and although later stores are lighter, the extracted surplus will be colored by the early stores. Buckwheat flow in New York and Pennsylvania should be on by the middle of August, but may be lighter than usual, as wet weather in June prevented the sowing of the normal acreage.

COOL WEATHER CUTS YIELD.

In Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin the yield has been generally heavy, but cool, windy weather during the height of the flow is reported to have curtailed the yield in some districts. Fall honey plants throughout the clover belt have been brought to a favorable stage by the abundant rains, and fall prospects are considered good.

Extracting is now going on throughout much of the Intermountain Region. Some beekeepers report a heavy surplus, but in parts of Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana grasshoppers in almost unprecedented numbers are said to have injured the sources of the flow. Cool weather in these States early in July also affected the flow.

The surplus crop has largely been harvested throughout the entire South. In the Southeast a good late summer and fall flow is expected which should provide ample winter stores and allow for a liberal increase. Continued rains and cool weather have proved harmful in some areas, but in others a crop of above average size has been secured.

Reports from Texas indicate a fairly normal crop in the southern part of the State, but in the northern and western parts it has generally been a bad year for the bees. The crop is far below normal and many weaker colonies will have to be fed. Shipments from Texas thus far this season have been very light.

Little new honey has yet been sold in the northern honey belt. In the Intermountain Region White Sweet Clover and Alfalfa in 60-lb. cans, is reported to have sold at 8½¢–10¢ per lb. during the last of July, with a few sales of No. 1 Comb reported at $3.50–$3.80 per 24-section case.

California shippers were receiving at that time 9¼¢–9½¢ per lb. for Water White Orange and Sage, and 5½¢ per lb. for Light Amber Alfalfa. Light Amber Hawaiian honey could be secured in San Francisco on July 31 for 5½¢ per lb.

The large consuming markets are reported steady but quiet or dull, with light demand. On July 31 White Orange extracted was quoted in New York City at 11¢–11½¢ per lb. and White Sweet Clover at 10¢–10½¢. St. Louis listed California Light Amber Alfalfa at 7½¢–7¾¢. Western Comb honey, No. 1 heavy, was reported from Chicago at $4–$4.25 per 24-section case.

REVIEW OF WATERMELON SEASON.

(Concluded from front page.)

1,543 cars to Aug. 5, compared with 1,062 cars to the same date last season. The peak of the Alabama movement was reached about July 15. Total shipments from Mississippi have not been much over 100 cars, or about half of last season's output, although the acreage was slightly increased.

LOW YIELD IN CAROLINAS.

The watermelon area in the Carolinas was estimated at 22,000 acres, or 4,000 more than in 1921. The season in South Carolina is closing with a record of about 4,500 cars, which is but little more than were shipped last year. Market prices of South Carolina melons have ranged $150–$400 per car. From North Carolina the total movement to Aug. 5 was 563 cars, exactly half of last season's shipments to the same date, showing clearly the lower yield per acre.

Conditions in Texas have been rather discouraging to growers, especially in the Hempstead district. The area devoted to watermelons throughout the State was considerably less than in previous years and the season generally has been slow and draggy. Excessive rainfall made it necessary to replant much of the acreage, particularly in north Texas. Prices at shipping points ranged 35¢–$1 per 100 lbs. The closing week of July witnessed the peak of the Texas movement and total shipments from that State have been about 600 cars less than last season, filling only 3,100 cars to Aug. 5.

The mid-season movement from southeast Missouri has been somewhat later than it was last year, shipments to Aug. 5 being several hundred cars below the 1921 movement. Opening sales in Chicago near the end of July brought $250–$400 per carload, but lower ranges prevailed as soon as receipts became heavy. Around Kennett, Mo., growers received only $75–$200 per car. Last season Missouri shipped about 3,200 cars of melons.

Table 2 shows the weekly carload movement of watermelons from the leading early States this season and last. The heavy gain in Florida's output has been largely offset by the material decreases in other important producing districts, principally Georgia. On Aug. 5, therefore, the seasonal movement was only about 1,000 cars ahead of the 1921 shipments, having filled approximately 37,500 cars. The 1,590 cars reported from "Other States" in the table of shipments include the following: Missouri, 936 cars; Arkansas, 190; Oklahoma, 141; Indiana, 110; Mississippi, 101; Arizona, 41; Louisiana, 40; Illinois, 8; Maryland, 6; Colorado, 5; Iowa and Washington, 4 each; and Virginia and Idaho, 2 each.

Tables 1 and 3, when compared, show a very close relation between the carload arrivals of watermelons in leading city markets and the prices which prevailed in those cities. Almost without exception the slump in wholesale prices occurred at the close of the week of heaviest receipts or during the following week when held-over supplies were still abundant.

After Aug. 5 the chief sources of supply are the group of Eastern States comprising Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey; the middle-western producing sections in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma; and the far-western sections in California, Idaho, and Washington.

Table 1.—PRICE RANGES OF WATERMELONS IN LEADING MARKETS AND F. O. B. SHIPPING POINTS, 1921 AND 1922.

[Medium sizes, bulk per car.]

Week ending—	New York.	Boston.[1]	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.[2]	Chicago.	Shipping points.
Florida Tom Watsons.							
1921.							
May 23	$1,150	$0.65–1.00	$600–750	$850	.....	$1,050	$300–550
30	700–1,000	.75–1.10	500–700	700–1,025	$90	1,000–1,100	300–575
June 6	600– 900	.60–1.10	700–900	625– 835	30–125	575– 800	250–625
13	500– 800	.50– .85	550–825	550– 750	40– 80	500– 825	175–475
20	400– 800	.40– .75	425–675	500– 625	40– 70	550– 800	150–450
27	450– 850	.40– .85	400–800	475– 575	25– 75	500– 825	.....
July 4	250– 550	.50–1.00	400–700	600	15– 50	300– 600	.....
1922.							
May 22	450–1,000	.75– .85	650–800	500	.....	500– 550	225–375
29	500– 650	.40– .75	325–750	450– 750	35– 85	525– 650	150–375
June 5	350– 500	.35– .65	250–475	300– 550	35– 55	300– 450	100–275
12	200– 500	.30– .60	200–700	300– 525	25– 45	350– 675	90–235
19	400– 600	.30– .60	275–525	350– 650	30– 60	260– 500	125–300
26	200– 450	.25– .65	200–400	250– 400	30– 60	200– 500	.....
July 3	250– 700	.30– .65	250–400	375	20– 50	275– 575	.....
Georgia Tom Watsons.							
1921.							
June 20	$500–800	.....	.....	.....	.....	$600–750	$200–500
27	500–850	.....	$450–700	$550–700	$25–75	550–825	200–525
July 4	250–650	$0.50–1.00	350–700	275–675	15–50	300–600	125–450
11	350–550	.35– .50	475	475–550	20–50	350–550	75–300
18	250–325	.35– .50	300–400	275–400	20–45	100–300	75–200
25	250–450	.30– .50	.....	250–400	15–40	250–425	75–275
Aug. 1	200–300	.....	200–350	250–490	20–40	275–500	60–200
8	150–225	.25– .40	110–325	160–250	15–35	125–225	.....
1922.							
June 19	400–550	.30– .60	300–625	350–425	40–60	350–475	60–250
26	200–450	.25– .65	200–525	300–450	30–60	200–500	40–225
July 3	250–550	.20– .65	225–425	250–450	20–50	275–575	30–225
10	225–450	.30– .70	200–450	255–425	20–50	200–475	30–200
17	200–350	.20– .65	175–350	225–400	15–50	185–425	50–200
24	175–400	.20– .50	150–375	200–425	20–50	170–450	75–200
31	175–350	.25– .40	.....	325–375	15–45	225–425	55–175
Aug. 7	150–275	.....	.....	225–350	20–45	200–375	90–175
South Carolina Tom Watsons.							
1922.							
July 10	$225–450	.....	$200–450	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	200–350	$0.20–0.65	175–350	$235–450	.....	.....	.....
24	175–400	.20– .50	175–375	200–425	$20–50	$170–450	.....
31	175–350	.25– .45	150–375	200–400	20–45	.....	.....
Aug. 7	150–500	.25– .50	160–350	225–400	.....	.....	.....

[1] Unit basis. [2] Per 100 melons.

Table 2.—WEEKLY CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF WATERMELONS, 1921 AND 1922.

Week ending—	Florida.		Texas.		Georgia.		Alabama.		California.		S. Carolina		N. Carolina.		Other States.		Weekly totals.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
May 6	0	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	31
13	111	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	188
20	232	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	570
27	458	1,426	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463	1,427
June 3	672	1,990	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686	1,993
10	885	2,199	41	24	6	59	.....	.....	123	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055	2,282
17	969	2,295	173	196	341	1,199	1	19	227	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	1,711	3,727
24	941	1,071	336	348	1,932	2,768	27	95	306	220	6	52	.....	.....	2	4	3,550	4,558
July 1	1,054	484	499	344	3,089	2,158	169	142	333	434	120	219	3	0	5	28	5,272	3,809
8	246	310	384	248	2,645	2,275	133	431	232	346	527	929	9	1	33	44	4,209	4,584
15	125	163	545	440	2,055	1,611	210	472	319	378	1,148	1,442	14	13	61	32	4,477	4,551
22	51	25	802	474	1,338	738	123	199	319	534	1,054	1,063	110	57	166	94	3,963	3,184
29	15	22	534	551	1,929	1,125	198	112	422	359	1,092	681	517	279	670	524	5,377	3,653
Aug. 5	8	10	356	484	1,852	694	201	73	352	375	373	82	476	213	1,564	863	5,182	2,794
Total to Aug. 5	5,767	10,784	3,689	3,113	15,187	12,627	1,062	1,543	2,633	2,663	4,320	4,468	1,129	563	2,501	1,590	36,288	37,351
Season total	5,772	.....	4,298	.....	16,140	.....	1,486	.....	3,796	.....	4,427	.....	1,530	.....	8,219	.....	[1]46,463	.....

[1] Including several States which ship after Aug. 5.

Table 3.—Weekly Carload Arrivals of Watermelons, 1922.

Week ending—	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.
May 29	69	34	13	17	10	13
June 5	286	62	53	55	35	128
12	214	71	57	71	80	184
19	284	50	112	101	100	345
26	414	85	178	187	102	259
July 3	155	84	107	111	97	375
10	366	47	185	102	95	305
17	497	142	82	220	105	367
24	387	116	185	157	95	227
31	169	45	142	82	65	170
Aug. 7	184	21	128	99	120	262

Production of Lemons in Sicily about 8,000,000 Boxes Annually.

The production of lemons in Sicily is about 8,000,000 boxes per annum, each box containing 300 or 360 lemons, according to the American Consul at Palermo, Italy. Of this amount approximately 20% is exported to the United States. White lemons are mostly produced and exported from December to April, and green lemons, "verdelli," from May to July.

Grain

WHEAT FUTURE PRICES BREAK DURING WEEK; CORN HIGHER

July Wheat Future Declines 5 Cents Before Being Closed Out—Cash Wheat Mostly Higher.

The week ending Aug. 5 witnessed the closing out of the July wheat future at $1.05, which represented a decline of 5½¢ from the closing price of the previous week. This sharp break was reflected in the wheat market during the first half of the week, but September wheat, which was quoted at $1.05¾ on July 31, advanced to $1.08¼ on Aug. 4, after which September wheat again declined and closed the week at $1.07.

The wheat market, therefore, was generally weak. The principal factors were the unsettled foreign financial conditions, the lack of a large export demand, and the fairly heavy primary receipts which induced the selling of hedges in large volume.

CROP FORECASTS WERE FACTORS.

The reports of commercial agencies which estimated the season's wheat crop at figures above the Government's July report were also said to have had a depressing effect upon the market. The August Government forecast, however, which was released Aug. 8, places the 1922 crop of winter wheat at 542,000,000 bus., which is a decrease of 27,000,000 bus. from the July forecast, and the spring wheat crop at 263,000,000 bus., which is an increase of 15,000,000 bus. over the July estimate.

Notwithstanding the decline in futures, cash wheat prices advanced materially during the week in most of the markets. One exception, however, was at Minneapolis where, because of light receipts, cash wheat had been bringing very large premiums over the September future prices. Receipts of winter wheat during the week were fairly heavy. Receipts at Chicago were 3,360 cars, compared with 3,177 cars for the previous week. Premiums on cash wheat over the September future were maintained at 3¢ to 3½¢ for the Red Winter wheat and at 4½¢ to 5½¢ for the Hard Winter wheat. The lighter offerings of Hard Winter wheat caused by rail and coal strikes were reported to be the cause for the premium of 2¢ which the Hard Winter wheat brought over the Red Winter wheat prices. Stocks of wheat reported in store at Chicago were 3,421,000 bus. with 543,000 bus. afloat.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis were light, having totaled 1,050 cars. Cash wheat premiums were reduced 6¢–8¢ during the week, partly because of the light demand from mills and partly because of the improved crop condition in the spring wheat territory. Most of the crop was considered out of danger from rust and harvesting became general over the Northwest. Several cars of new winter wheat from southern Minnesota and South Dakota were received and were of good weight, but graded Northern instead of Dark Northern.

Very little wheat is being bought to arrive, as the uncertainty relative to delivery by specified days made both buyers and sellers unwilling to assume the responsibility for future deliveries. Bids for 20-day delivery, however, for No. 1 Dark Northern Spring were quoted nominally at 14¢ to 15¢ over the Minnesota September price.

The first few cars of new spring wheat which were received in this market sold very close to the prices prevailing for old wheat, but millers showed a decided preference for the old wheat and bids for wheat to arrive were 15¢ to 20¢ under old wheat prices. Mills were reported to be running to about 60% of capacity, which is about the same as reported last week, but flour shipments decreased about 18,000 bbls. for the period from July 31 to Aug. 4.

The movement of both Hard and Red Winter wheat increased at St. Louis during the week when 1,760 cars were received. Bulk of sales were to export buyers. The milling demand was normal but principally for the higher grades.

Receipts of wheat at Kansas City totaled 3,002 cars for the week with visible stocks in store of 2,666,126 bus., an increase of 364,044 bus. for the week. The market ruled firm and premiums for cash wheat were advanced to 6¢ over the September future prices. Export bids were also higher and were quoted at 16¢ over the Chicago September price for spot loading at New Orleans. The milling demand was also of fair volume, but few mills are said to be accumulating any wheat for deferred requirements. Strength in the market was caused principally by the falling off in shipments from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and other Southwestern States at a time when shipments ordinarily increase. The decrease in the receipts is attributed in a large measure to the shortage of cars caused by the railroad strike.

(Concluded on page 134, column 3.)

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Aug. 5, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,919	826	674	162	271
Gulf ports [2]	1,458	251	2	10	.....
Pacific ports [3]	103	.....	.....	556	.....
Total	3,480	1,077	676	728	271
Previous week	2,628	1,807	770	1,119	319
Corresponding week last year	9,242	380	50	781	95
Total July 1 to Aug. 5, 1922	14,605	7,143	3,220	2,997	2,425
Corresponding period last year	29,235	3,616	283	2,226	957

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	110½	105¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sept.	108	105¾	105⅞	105⅝	105⅜	108⅛
	Dec.	110⅛	108⅛	108⅛	107¾	107⅜	109
Corn	July	63	61¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sept.	62½	61⅛	61⅜	61½	61	62⅛
	Dec.	58⅜	57⅜	59	57⅜	57½	58¼
Oats	July	32¼	31¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sept.	34½	33¼	33¼	33	33	33½
	Dec.	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	35¾	35½	36⅛
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	102¼	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sept.	100⅛	98	98¼	98⅛	97⅞	100½
	Dec.	102⅛	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100⅜	101⅞
Corn	July	53¾	51⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sept.	54⅞	53⅜	53¼	52⅞	52⅛	53⅛
	Dec.	52⅞	51⅝	52⅜	51½	51⅛	51¾
Oats	July	31½	31½	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sept.	33⅞	33½	32¾	32½	31¾	32½
	Dec.	37⅛	36	35¼	35¼	34	35

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, August 4, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	143	137	.....	131½	129	130¾
Northern Spg.	No. 1	.....	.....	130	.....	112½	116½
Hard Winter	No. 1	113¾	109¾	110	111	110½	113¼
	No. 2	112¾	109½	109½	110½	110¼	113½
	No. 3	112¼	108½	107½	109	108¾	111¾
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	.....	108½	109	.....	109	112
	No. 2	111¼	108¼	108	108¾	108½	111¼
	No. 3	110	107¼	106¾	107½	107½	110½
Red Winter	No. 2	111	107½	107¼	108¾	108	111
	No. 3	107½	105	105½	106½	106½	110
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	159	155	146	143	137	147
	No. 2	157	147	150	142	144	142
	No. 3	154	151	144	139	133	140
Northern Spg.	No. 1	.....	138	144	142	125	126
	No. 2	.....	131	131	126	123	126
	No. 3	129	133	121	137	124	126
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	116⅜	109	108	109½	107	113
	No. 2	117⅜	113⅜	109¾	111⅜	109½	114
Hard Winter	No. 1	111	105½	103⅜	104¾	105½	108¼
	No. 2	108⅜	105⅛	102⅜	104¼	104	106¾
	No. 3	108⅜	105½	102⅛	102½	101⅝	106⅜
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	103	101⅜	99⅜	100½	101⅞	103
	No. 3	103	100⅜	98	99⅜	99⅜	102½
Red Winter	No. 2	106	102	102	103½	105½	105⅝
	No. 3	103¾	100	98⅞	99⅜	99½	101¼
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	120	115⅜	112½	109	[1] 110½	[1] 110
	No. 3	119	115¼	103⅞	103⅜	.....	[1] 108½
Hard Winter	No. 1	104⅜	103	103	102⅜	[1] 102	[1] 104
	No. 2	103⅝	102½	100⅜	101	[1] 102½	[1] 104¼
	No. 3	103⅞	101⅜	101½	100⅜	[1] 101½	[1] 103½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	104½	101	101½	102	.....	[1] 104
	No. 2	103½	100	100	100	[1] 100	.....
	No. 3	.....	102¼	99	99⅜	[1] 98¾	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	110½	108½	.....	110	109	110¾
	No. 3	107½	105	.....	106¼	106	110¼
	No. 4	105½	101¾	.....	104	104	106

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	64¼	.....	63	.....	64
	No. 2	65¼	63½	62½	63½	63	63¾
	No. 3	65	62½	62	62¼	62¼	.....
Yellow	No. 1	.....	64	63½	.....	63¾	64¼
	No. 2	65¼	64	63½	64	63¾	64¼
	No. 3	64¾	63½	.....	62½	63	63¾
Mixed	No. 1	.....	63	62¾	.....	.....	64
	No. 2	65	63	62½	63	63	63¾
	No. 3	.....	62¾	62	.....	62	63½
	No. 4	64	62	61½	.....	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	60	58	59	59	59	.....
	No. 2	59¾	58½	.....	59½	59	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	58	56½	.....	55⅜	54⅝	55⅜
Yellow	No. 2	.....	60	59½	59½	59½	60⅝
Mixed	No. 2	58	56⅜	55¼	55	55½	55⅛
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	55½	.....	55	.....	[1] 54½	[1] 55
	No. 2	55½	54	55	54⅜	[1] 54½	[1] 55
Yellow	No. 1	58	56¾	.....	57⅝	[1] 57	[1] 57¾
	No. 2	58	56½	57½	57⅜	[1] 57	[1] 57⅜
	No. 3	.....	56½	57	.....	.....	[1] 57¼
Mixed	No. 1	.....	54	.....	54½	.....	[1] 55
	No. 2	55½	54	54¾	54⅜	[1] 54¼	[1] 54⅝
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	63	61½	.....	61¾	61½	62
Yellow	No. 1	66	65	.....	.....	67½	68
	No. 2	66¾	65	.....	66	66¾	68
	No. 3	.....	64	.....	65½	66¼	67

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	39¾	38	37½	37¼	36¾	37¼
	No. 2	35½	34¾	35¼	35½	35½	35¼
	No. 3	34¼	33	34	34	33½	33¾
	No. 4	34	32½	33½	33¾	32½	32¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	31¼	30½	31	31	30½	30¾
	No. 3	31	30½	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾
	No. 4	30¾	29½	29	29½	29	29
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	34	.....	34½	.....	35
	No. 3	34⅛	33½	33	33½	33	34
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	32½	31½	.....	.....	[1] 31½	[1] 32
	No. 3	32	31	31	31	[1] 30⅞	[1] 31½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	36½	35½	.....	35½	35½	36
	No. 3	35½	34¾	.....	34¾	34½	35
	No. 4	35	34¼	.....	34¼	32½	34½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Rye	No. 2	80½	78	75¾	75¼	74½	76½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western rye	No. 2	74¼	72½	70¾	70¾	69	71¾

[1] Nominal.

Hay and Feed

HAY IN LIGHT DEMAND DURING WEEK; PRICE CHANGES SLIGHT

Receipts Were Principally New Hay—Quality Only Fair—Crop of 110,300,000 Tons Forecast.

Hay markets generally were reported extremely dull for the week ending Aug. 5. At a number of eastern markets new hay was just beginning to arrive, and the receipts of old hay from last year's crop were only of fair quality. The demand was very light at all markets, as is usual for this season of the year, and only a few markets reported any accumulation of hay in the railroad yards.

The 1922 production of hay was estimated at 110,300,000 tons, according to the crop report made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Aug. 8. This estimated production is 13,500,000 tons larger than the estimated production for 1921.

The receipts at 10 of the leading markets were slightly less than for the previous week but larger than for the corresponding week last year, as is shown in the following table which gives the receipts in carloads for the weeks ending Aug. 5 and July 29, 1922, and Aug. 6, 1921:

City.	1922		1921
	Aug. 5.	July 29.	Aug. 6.
Boston	81	39	.....
New York	83	173	53
Philadelphia	64	69	.....
Pittsburgh	83	44	91
Cincinnati	141	188	66
Chicago	174	258	128
Minneapolis—St. Paul	198	208	52
St. Louis	113	121	92
Kansas City	423	360	.....
Los Angeles	60	48	190
San Francisco	.....	138	196

NEW TIMOTHY RECEIVED.

Timothy.—Receipts of timothy, except at a few eastern markets, were principally of new hay of only fair quality. Very little graded better than No. 2 and many cars still showed signs of heating. Buyers in the eastern markets took the few cars of old hay of good quality readily but displayed little interest in the poorer hay offered, much of which had to be sold at heavy discounts to prevent accumulation.

Although the demand in the central western markets was limited, it was sufficient to absorb all arrivals with the possible exception of a few cars of inferior hay. Southern demand was very poor at Cincinnati and was affected somewhat by the delay in shipments caused principally by the congested terminal conditions. Poor hay was not wanted and shippers were advised to forward hay of better quality only.

At St. Louis the market was steady at firm prices. At Chicago the lighter movement of hay enabled the dealers to clear up the accumulations of inferior hay which had been affecting the market for some time. With the poor hay out of the way, prices strengthened on the better grades, especially on No. 2 timothy. Old hay of good quality sold about $4 per ton above current prices paid for new hay. There was practically no demand reported for clover hay, and heavy timothy and clover mixed sold slowly at relatively low prices, No. 1 clover mixed having been quoted $8 per ton below No. 1 timothy. At Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and Kansas City, however, clover mixed was quoted only $2 to $4 below timothy.

Alfalfa.—The movement of alfalfa was very light, only 95 cars having been reported as received at Kansas City for the week. At St. Louis 6 cars were reported, and at Omaha 4 cars. There was also a very light demand. Kansas City dealers reported some sales to dairy interests in the central and northern States, but competition from other sections curtailed sales to southern markets. The movement of alfalfa was also light on the Pacific coast and the markets remained practically unchanged.

Prairie.—The receipts of prairie fell off somewhat at Kansas City during the week, and dealers were of the opinion that the heavy movement had about reached the peak. A shortage of cars was reported in Kansas and other important producing sections, as all available cars were being used for the shipment of grain. Receipts continued large at Minneapolis, and reports indicated that the market was becoming overstocked, as the stockyards, which are the largest buyers, were out of the market.

Straw.—Quotations for straw on Aug. 5 were as follows: No. 1 wheat, Boston $17, Baltimore $13, Cincinnati $10.50, Pittsburgh $13.50, Chicago $8.50, Minneapolis $8, Omaha $7.50, Kansas City $7.50, St. Louis $8; No. 1 oat, Boston $18, Baltimore $13.50, Cincinnati $10.50, Pittsburgh $13.50, Chicago $10, Minneapolis $8.50, Omaha $8.50. Kansas City $7.50; No. 1 rye (straight), Boston $30, New York $22, Baltimore $30; No. 1 rye (tangled), Philadelphia $23, Cincinnati $11.50, Pittsburgh $12.50, Chicago $11, Minneapolis $8.50.

SEASONAL DULLNESS EVIDENT IN MARKETS FOR FEEDSTUFFS

Bran Prices Continued Downward Trend—Easier Feeling Noted at Most Market Points.

The demand for feedstuffs during the week ending Aug. 5 was very dull and, although few radical declines were noted, an easier feeling prevailed in most of the markets.

Because of heavy offerings of wheatfeeds by western mills during the early part of the week, bran, which was in light request, registered a further decline and was quoted on the basis of $13.50 Minneapolis in eastern markets. Purchases of most feeds were largely for immediate shipment, buyers having shown but little inclination to stock up at prevailing prices. Receipts in markets were light. Stocks in country dealers' hands appeared ample for near-by requirements.

Wheat mill feeds.—Offerings were heavy from the Northwest, especially for September, October, and November shipment. Because of the car shortage in Kansas and surrounding States, interior mills in the Southwest were reluctant in making offers, being uncertain as to whether they would be able to make shipment in contract time. Bran was weak and quoted at new low figures, while middlings held fairly steady. Gray shorts in southwestern and southeastern markets sold on an entirely current shipment basis at lower figures than last week. Stocks of wheatfeeds at western

(Concluded on page 142, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, AUGUST 5, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Minneapolis.[1]	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	[4] 29.00	[4] 30.50	[4] 24.50	[4] 21.00	24.00	23.00	21.00	17.00	19.00	16.00	21.00	19.50	.....	14.50	.....
Standard timothy	.....	[4] 29.00	[4] 23.50	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.50	19.00	16.00	.....	12.75	.....
No. 2 timothy	[4] 25.50	[4] 27.50	[4] 23.00	[4] 19.00	23.50	21.00	19.00	15.50	17.50	14.00	17.00	14.00	.....	11.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	[4] 28.00	[4] 22.50	.....	23.00	22.00	.....	15.50	.....	[2] 14.00	[2] 17.00	.....	.....	14.25	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	[4] 22.50	[4] 24.00	.....	[4] 17.00	22.50	.....	.....	15.00	.....	[2] 14.00	[2] 13.00	.....	.....	12.50	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	[2] 13.50	[2] 12.00	.....	.....	11.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	22.50	17.00	.....	[2] 18.00	[2] 20.00	.....	14.00	15.75	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....	19.50	16.00	.....	[2] 16.00	[2] 17.00	.....	12.50	14.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	17.00	14.00	.....	[2] 13.00	[2] 14.00	.....	10.50	11.75	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	19.00	.....	13.50	10.75	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	17.00	.....	12.00	9.50	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	15.00	.....	12.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	23.00	22.50	21.75	21.50	.....	.....	.....	20.00	18.50	13.75	17.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	24.00	22.50	23.00	22.50	24.25	25.00	18.00	20.50	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	39.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	21.75	21.50	.....	.....	.....	20.00	21.50	.....	.....	16.25	14.00	14.00	35.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	25.00	24.50	24.00	23.50	.....	.....	.....	25.50	20.50	16.50	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	31.00	29.50	.....	29.00	.....	29.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	30.00	32.50	.....	.....	29.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	23.50	22.00	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	23.50	18.00	18.50	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....
Rye middlings	23.50	.....	.....	22.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	45.50	49.00	47.50	46.50	.....	.....	.....	49.00	43.00	44.50	46.00	.....	48.50	49.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	[3] 43.50	.....	[3] 42.00	41.00	.....	.....	.....	41.00	43.50	.....	41.50	.....	42.50	41.00	48.00
Cottonseed (36%)	[3] 41.50	45.00	[3] 40.00	40.00	.....	45.00	34.00	37.00	40.50	.....	40.50	.....	.....	38.50	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	25.50	.....	.....	23.50	22.50	19.75	18.50	26.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	36.20	36.35	35.95	33.75	.....	.....	.....	32.00	33.75	.....	29.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	32.25	31.75	31.75	.....	30.00	.....	.....	29.00	29.50	.....	25.50	24.50	22.50	21.00	.....
Yellow hominy feed	32.00	31.00	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	29.00	.....	24.50	.....	22.50	20.00	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	34.00	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] New. [4] Old.

Seeds

OUTPUT OF VEGETABLE SEEDS EXPECTED TO BE ABOVE 1921

Acreages of Most Crops Show Increases—Area of Sugar Beet Seed, However, Much Reduced.

The aggregate commercial acreage and and prospective production of vegetable seed this year is considerably larger than last year and about equal to 1920, but it does not approach that of 1918 and 1919. Reports submitted to the U. S. Department of Agriculture during July indicate that the average growing condition of all crops on July 1 was good, with the exception of garden beet and carrot in California, and cabbage, kale, spinach, and turnip in Washington. In many instances the condition was better than at the same time last year.

The outstanding increases in the acreage over last year are: dwarf snap beans, 150%; garden peas, 50%; sweet corn, 90%; garden beet, 60%; carrot, 125%; kale, 250%; lettuce, 85%; watermelon, 42%; parsnip, 143%; radish, 45%; salsify, 210%; spinach, 1,780%; and tomato, 95%. The cucumber acreage is 10% larger than the average of the past 5 years. Onion sets are reported to be in only fair condition, but with a 20% increase in acreage the production probably will exceed that of last year.

SMALL SUGAR-BEET SEED CROP.

With only 1,129 acres of sugar-beet seed reported, the production of this seed will be the smallest since 1915 and, based on the growing condition of the crop on July 1, will not exceed 7% of the annual requirements. The muskmelon-seed acreage is 20% less than last year, but equal to 1920, and one-fourth larger than 1919. A reduction of approximately 35% is noted in the acreage of both summer and winter squash, with condition fair to good.

The large table on the next page gives the 1922 acreage and growing condition on July 1 of each of the principal commercial vegetable seed crops by States. The acreage for each of the past 3 years is given also for comparison. The detailed condition of the crops on July 1, 1921, is not available, but the average condition for the United States on July 1, 1919, 1920, and 1922 is given in the small table in column 1 on this page.

The condition designations given in the tables have the following percentage equivalents compared with normal: Very good=above normal; good=75% to 100% of normal; fair=50% to 75% of normal; poor=25% to 50% of normal; and failure=below 25% of normal.

Condition of Vegetable Seed Crops, July 1, 1919, 1920, and 1922.

Kind of seed.	Condition July 1—		
	1919	1920	1922
Beans, dwarf snap	Fair	Good—	Good—.
Beans, garden pole	Good—	Good—	Good—.
Beet, garden	Good—	Poor+	Fair.
Beet, mangel	Good—	Fair—	Good.
Beet, sugar	Fair	Good—	Good.
Cabbage	Good	Poor	Good—.
Carrot	Fair	Fair+	Fair.
Celery	Fair—	Good	Good.
Cucumber	Fair	Good	Good.
Kale	Good—	Fair	Good.
Lettuce	Fair	Poor+	Good—.
Muskmelon	Fair	Good+	Good.
Watermelon	Fair+	Good—	Fair+.
Onion seed	Good—	Fair+	Good.
Onion sets	Fair+	Good	Fair.
Parsley	Fair+	Fair	Fair.
Parsnip	Good	Fair	Good.
Peas, garden	Poor+	Good—	Good—.
Pepper	Fair+	Good	Good—.
Pumpkin	Fair	Good	Good—.
Radish	Fair	Fair	Good—.
Salsify	Good—	Fair—	Good.
Spinach	Fair—	Good	Good—.
Squash, summer	Fair	Good	Fair+.
Squash, winter	Good	Good—	Good—.
Sweet corn	Good—	Good-	Good.
Tomato	Good—	Good	Good.
Turnip, English	Fair—	Poor—	Failure.
Turnip, Swede	Fair—	Poor	Poor.

Seed Grains Moving Slowly From Farms at Unchanged Prices.

The movement of seed oats and seed rye from the farms in the Southeastern States has not been heavy. Prices offered growers are the same as or slightly lower than those being offered a month ago, with the exception of seed rye in some sections of South Carolina.

Seed oats.—Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Aug. 5 indicate that only 10% of the oats had been sold by the growers in North and South Carolina.

Movement has been more active in southeastern Alabama, as much as 75% of the crop having been sold in some localities. Prices offered range from 55¢ to 65¢ per bu. in North and South Carolina and 80¢ in Alabama. Based on prospective shipments from heavy producing areas, the commercial supply in 1922 is 25% larger than in 1921 in South Carolina and about the same in other sections. The quality of the crop for seed is generally fair.

Seed rye.—Growers are being offered $1–$1.50 per bu. for their seed rye in North Carolina and $1.50–$2 in South Carolina. About 10% of the crop has been sold by growers in North Carolina while in the heavy producing sections of South Carolina the movement has been heavier and an average of 22% is estimated to have been sold.

—The total commercial supply is reported to be 25%–35% larger than last year. The crop is of fair to good quality.

Bur Clover Seed Prices Higher.

The bur clover seed crop in South Carolina is being sold freely by growers at $6–$10 per 100 lbs., screened, compared with $5–$6.50 per 100 lbs. about a month ago. In some sections 50% of the crop is reported to be out of the growers hands while in others only 10% has moved. The aggregate production is estimated to be about equal to that of last year. Large acreages, which might have been harvested for seed, were plowed under because the commercial demand for this seed does not appear to be so heavy as in previous years.

In Alabama, reports indicate that the quantity of bur clover seed harvested is only 50% of last year. Growers are selling their seed at around $8 per 100 lbs., screened, and about 25% of the crop has moved from the farms to date.

Most of the Sudan grass seed is produced in the arid plains of the Southwest where climatic conditions are more conducive to seed production than in humid sections. The movement from first hands generally is heaviest during October and November, but there is considerable variation in this, depending largely upon the size of the crop.

REDTOP SEED BEING THRASHED UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS

Practically None of Crop Has Been Sold—Quality Seems About Equal to Last Year.

Thrashing of redtop seed in important sections of southern Illinois began under favorable conditions the latter part of July and first week of August. Practically no movement of the crop had taken place by Aug. 1. Nominal prices of 14¢–16¢ per lb. for recleaned seed were being offered but scarcely any sales at these prices were reported to have been made by growers.

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion regarding the quality of the 1922 crop, some indicating it to be better than that of last year, others indicating it poorer, while more state that it is the same as last year. A better idea of the quality of the seed may be obtained when more of the seed has been threshed.

During the week ending Aug. 5, approximately 74,200 lbs. of redtop was exported from New York City to Germany. Exports for the last fiscal year were given in an article on the outlook for the crop in the July 15 issue of Weather, Crops, and Markets.

WEEKLY GRAIN MARKET REVIEW

(Concluded from page 132.)

New York dealers reported a fair business both for domestic and export accounts. Hard Winter for September to December shipments and also Red Winter for shipment to France were in export demand. Fair quantities of Durum were also sold for export to Italy.

The primary receipts of wheat for the week were estimated at 16,012,000 bus. The visible supply was placed at 22,433,000 bus.

CORN PRICES REMAIN FIRM.

Coarse grains remained firm and September corn closed the week at 61½¢, which was slightly above the prevailing quotations at the beginning of the week. Receipts of corn were not heavy and the demand in most markets was sufficient to absorb all offerings readily. Receipts at Chicago were 975 cars. The industries were the principal buyers at this market, although considerable corn was sold for export. Shipments by lake totaled 1,235,000 bus. to American ports and 2,061,000 bus. to Canadian ports.

At St. Louis Yellow corn sold at a new high price level for the year's crop, No. 2 Yellow corn being quoted at the close of the week at 68¢ per bu. Receipts were 452 cars, which were readily disposed of to the shipping interests and local industries.

The market at Kansas City was fairly strong because of active demand from feeding interests, but the prospects of a heavy corn crop were beginning to affect the market and many feeders appeared to be awaiting expected declines in prices before making extensive purchases. Primary receipts totaled 4,911,000 bus. for the week, with shipments totaling 7,283,000 bus.

The demand for oats at the various markets was not urgent and large buyers were out of the market, apparently waiting for the arrival of new oats. Receipts were not large, having totaled 716 cars at Chicago, 64 cars at Kansas City, 367 cars at St. Louis, 68 cars at Cincinnati, and 229 cars at Minneapolis. Primary receipts were given as 4,188,000 bus., compared with 13,730,000 bus. a year ago.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE SEED ACREAGE AND CROP CONDITION, JULY 1.

State.	Acreage planted— 1919	1920	1921	1922	Condition July 1, 1922.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Beans, Dwarf Snap.					
California	2,275	1,312	100	1,671	Fair+.
Colorado	12,643	8,020	2,474	5,495	Good—.
Idaho	13,249	7,896	3,442	7,920	Good.
Michigan	8,932	7,560	4,494	9,813	Good.
Minnesota	191	106	121	255	Good.
Montana	2,084	1,836	.....	400	Good.
New York	6,322	2,831	1,826	6,102	Fair+.
Oregon	246	38	23	8	Good.
Vermont	672	372	.....	360	Good.
Washington	259	12	50	25	Fair.
Wisconsin	712	70	94	984	Good.
All other	1,073	6	1	7	
U. S.	48,658	30,059	12,625	33,040	Good—.
Beans, Garden Pole.					
California	5,948	6,967	3,090	3,354	Good.
Colorado	1,916	2,400	800	1,020	Fair.
Idaho	67	2,125	20	39	Good.
All other	26	81	1	30	
U. S.	7,957	11,573	3,911	4,443	Good—.
Beet, Garden.					
California	2,272	145	93	226	Poor.
Connecticut	135	40	11	45	Good.
New York	13	3	4	8	V. good.
Washington	237	212	270	335	Good—.
All other	9	.....	2	2	
U. S.	2,666	400	380	616	Fair.
Beet, Mangel.					
California	527	55	(1)	40	Good.
Washington	92	68	.....	77	Good.
U. S.	619	123	.....	117	Good.
Beet, Sugar.					
California	689	785	804	270	Good.
Colorado	1,794	2,066	984	304	Good.
Idaho	5,657	2,887	970	400	Good.
Michigan	727	720	275	.....	
Montana	1,033	1,013	438	105	Good.
Utah	211	307	140	.....	
All other	1,028	141	88	50	Good.
U. S.	11,139	7,919	3,699	1,129	Good.
Cabbage.					
New York	444	323	118	295	V. good.
Washington	1,524	760	517	433	Fair—.
All other	10	52	1	1	
U. S.	1,978	1,135	636	729	Good—.
Carrot.					
California	3,440	530	196	499	Fair.
All other	25	8	.....	.....	
U. S.	3,465	538	196	499	Fair.
Celery.					
California	135	60	100	65	Good.
All other	.....	.....	.....	4	
U. S.	135	60	100	69	Good.
Cucumber.					
California	235	63	.....	265	Good.
Colorado	2,240	3,298	3,113	3,365	Good.
Michigan	130	217	442	466	Good.
Nebraska	.....	2	.....	30	V. good.
New Mexico	757	.....	.....	5	Good.
New York	132	15	4	19	Good.
All other	88	3	18	37	
U. S.	3,582	3,598	3,577	4,187	Good.
Kale.					
Connecticut	9	.....	.....	20	Good.
New York	50	26	18	42	Good.
Washington	32	34	18	10	Poor.
All other	15	1	3	60	V. good.
U. S.	106	61	39	132	Good.
Lettuce.					
California	2,283	2,010	1,185	2,002	Good—.
U. S.	2,283	2,010	1,185	2,002	Good—.
Muskmelon.					
California	123	41	14	15	Good.
Colorado	806	1,560	1,975	1,474	Good+.
Kansas	440	248	82	182	Good.
Michigan	12	13	138	117	Good.
Nebraska	2	.....	.....	10	Good.
New Jersey	5	16	8	10	Fair.
New York	3	4	6	7	Fair.
All other	76	16	.....	12	
U. S.	1,467	1,898	2,223	1,827	Good.

State.	Acreage planted— 1919	1920	1921	1922	Condition July 1, 1922.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Watermelon.					
California	136	137	300	400	V. good.
Colorado	35	616	137	53	Good—.
Florida	4,105	4,859	5,603	7,183	Fair+.
Kansas	122	114	88	579	Good.
Michigan	5	.....	65	136	Good.
Oklahoma	1,057	76	365	942	Good.
All other	48	112	.....	32	Fair+.
U. S.	5,508	5,914	6,558	9,325	Fair+.
Onion Seed.					
California	6,446	1,919	1,035	1,022	Good.
Connecticut	53	50	25	35	Good.
Indiana	37	20	20	5	Good.
Kentucky	3	8	.....	10	Good.
Ohio	46	.....	12	10	Good.
All other	145	395	16	.....	
U. S.	6,730	2,392	1,108	1,082	Good.
Onion Sets.					
Colorado	64	91	3	17	Good.
Illinois	3,255	3,365	2,911	3,540	Fair.
Indiana	93	.....	24	18	V. good
Kentucky	53	30	150	8	Good.
Ohio	8	9	.....	5	Good.
Oregon	100	361	75	253	Fair+.
Pennsylvania	37	25	37	25	
Tennessee	4	5	4	3	
Wisconsin	30	70	21	50	Good.
All other	64	42	.....	15	
U. S.	3,708	3,998	3,225	3,934	Fair.
Parsley.					
California	146	186	90	79	Fair.
U. S.	146	186	90	79	Fair.
Parsnip.					
California	299	106	41	111	Good.
New York	2	2	2	4	Good.
All other	2	3	5	2	
U. S.	303	111	48	117	Good.
Peas, Garden.					
California	9,937	24,422	3,871	3,179	Good—.
Colorado	1,037	1,714	101	347	Good—.
Idaho	23,588	29,571	13,075	20,940	Good.
Michigan	5,554	4,078	855	2,445	Good.
Montana	22,543	19,658	3,600	9,784	Good—.
New York	750	354	2,601	555	Good.
Washington	27,105	25,783	6,887	9,422	Fair—.
Wisconsin	13,523	7,905	4,685	7,707	Good.
All other	135	359	5	6	
U. S.	104,172	113,844	35,680	54,385	Good—.
Pepper.					
California	25	9	66	10	Good.
Georgia	.....	300	800	225	Poor.
New Jersey	91	112	426	129	Good.
Tennessee	3	5	11	7	Good.
All other	41	5	5	9	
U. S.	160	431	1,308	380	Good—.
Pumpkin.					
California	291	1,006	235	95	Good—.
Colorado	117	119	75	250	Good—.
Michigan	167	195	122	128	Good.
Nebraska	296	257	310	345	Fair.
New Jersey	138	187	100	61	Good.
Pennsylvania	20	20	28	20	
All other	127	378	35	15	
U. S.	1,156	2,162	905	914	Good—.
Radish.					
California	5,175	1,065	646	1,029	Good.
Michigan	5,444	1,936	1,071	1,515	Fair+.
All other	251	395	.....	6	
U. S.	10,870	3,396	1,717	2,550	Good—.
Salsify.					
California	205	52	9	26	Good.
All other	.....	.....	.....	2	V. good.
U. S.	205	52	9	28	Good.

State.	Acreage planted— 1919	1920	1921	1922	Condition July 1, 1922.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Spinach.					
California	824	42	.....	185	Good—.
Connecticut	1	.....	.....	50	Fair.
New York	129	19	13	299	Good.
Washington	169	80	19	65	Poor.
All other	16	.....	.....	2	
U. S.	1,139	141	32	601	Good—.
Squash, Summer.					
California	492	574	20	91	Good.
Colorado	66	79	413	112	Fair+.
Michigan	.....	.....	372	6	Good.
Nebraska	409	180	253	438	Fair—.
All other	186	167	70	5	
U. S.	1,153	1,000	1,128	652	Fair+.
Squash, Winter.					
California	1,036	622	782	16	Good.
Colorado	149	196	26	233	Good—.
Michigan	458	420	.....	122	Good.
Nebraska	263	399	500	275	Fair+.
New Jersey	207	174	.....	74	Good.
All other	799	298	2	13	
U. S.	2,912	2,109	1,310	733	Good—.
Sweet corn.					
California	232	103	5	45	Good.
Colorado	5	50	.....	45	Good.
Connecticut	1,627	1,712	637	1,065	Good.
Illinois	135	2	.....	40	Good.
Indiana	220	280	.....	70	Good.
Iowa	2,172	1,825	827	645	Good.
Massachusetts	32	34	2	8	Good.
Michigan	1,885	1,608	173	798	Good.
Minnesota	422	201	67	226	Good.
Nebraska	2,043	2,426	743	1,840	Good—.
New Jersey	19	10	14	6	Good.
New York	353	92	20	122	Fair+.
Ohio	2,944	2,082	1,525	2,078	Good.
Oregon	86	17	31	45	Good.
South Dakota	2,048	1,500	.....	600	Good.
Washington	252	36	20	12	Fair.
All other	90	46	.....	40	
U. S.	14,565	12,024	4,064	7,685	Good.
Tomato.					
California	745	450	170	390	Good.
Delaware	200	300	3	50	
Michigan	373	349	437	294	Good.
New Jersey	674	639	284	953	Good.
New York	7	9	8	10	Fair+.
Ohio	858	853	344	771	Good.
Pennsylvania	119	100	.....	60	Fair.
All other	628	11	50	3	
U. S.	3,604	2,711	1,296	2,531	Good.
Turnip, English.					
Connecticut	90	15	.....	1	
New York	162	.....	.....	10	
Washington	757	207	331	189	Failure.
All other	198	17	5	.....	
U. S.	1,207	239	336	200	
Turnip, Swede.					
Washington	168	131	(1)	90	Poor.
All other	37	5	.....	.....	
U. S.	205	136	.....	90	Poor.

[1] No acreage reported for 1921.

Lespedeza, or Japan clover, seed is produced commercially in the Lower Mississippi Delta in Louisiana and Mississippi. Some of this seed also is grown in northern Alabama, southern Tennessee, and southeastern Arkansas. It is harvested mostly in November and movement begins immediately thereafter.

Cotton

PRICES MAKE NET DECLINES; WIDE VARIATIONS WITNESSED

October Futures Touched 22.95 Cents but Dropped Off 185 Points—Market Sentiment Mixed.

Wide fluctuations in cotton prices were witnessed during the week ending Aug. 5, caused by varied influences, such as weather conditions in the South, the department's crop condition report, the domestic labor situation, and European financial conditions. October future contracts touched 22.95¢ on Aug. 1, but the reaction that set in later in the week forced October future contracts at New York down to the closing price of 21.10¢ on Aug. 5, which was 185 points from the high point of the week.

Sentiment as to the future course of prices was mixed. The statistical position of cotton remained strong; on the other hand, manufacturers were apathetic about entering the market for raw material. Foreign exchange rates were also very unsettled during the week, which further added to the weight on the market.

MIDDLING CLOSES AT 21.35 CENTS.

The average price of Middling, as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 21.35¢ per lb. on Aug. 5, compared with 21.69¢ the previous week and 12.01¢ for the corresponding day last year. The decline in October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was 34 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 12.13d. per lb. on Aug. 4, compared with 12.24d. at the close of the previous week and 8.88d. for the corresponding day last year. The total spot sales, as reported by the cotton exchanges in the 10 designated markets, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 5, inclusive, amounted to 26,689 bales, compared with 56,643 bales for the corresponding period in 1921. Reports indicate continued dullness in the dry goods trade.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for August 5, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending August 5, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	150	250	175	181
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	150	150	150	125	175	150	138
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	94
Strict Middling	50	38	50	50	50	75	75	50	50	50	54
Middling	21.50	21.00	20.75	21.13	22.00	21.75	21.10	21.35	21.65	21.25	21.35
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	37	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	56
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	175	175	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	225	212
Good Ordinary [2]	250	275	200	275	325	325	350	350	350	325	303
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 3
Strict Middling	50	37	50	75	50	50	75	50	50	50	54
Middling [2]	100	100	150	175	150	150	175	175	175	200	155
Strict Low Middling [2]	175	175	225	250	225	225	250	250	250	250	228
Low Middling [2]	275	275	300	325	325	300	325	325	325	325	310
Yellow stained:											
Good Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125
Strict Middling [2]	200	175	200	200	225	200	250	250	225	250	218
Middling [2]	275	300	300	275	275	275	350	350	325	300	303
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	150	100	150	150	100	125	175	150	150	125	138
Strict Middling [2]	225	200	225	225	150	225	250	225	225	175	213
Middling [2]	300	300	300	300	200	325	325	300	300	300	295
Sales for week.....bales	830	565	757	178	575	12	6,444	11,761	6,996	2,061	[4] 30,179

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton-futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales.

Closing Future Prices for August 5 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
October	21.10	13.47	32.02	20.62	13.02	30.90
December	21.12	13.89	30.76	20.65	13.37	29.96
January	21.06	13.84	29.56	20.62	13.40	29.30
March	21.03	14.02	29.20	20.57	13.67	28.97
May	20.96	14.19	28.75	20.45	13.74	28.50

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents
New Orleans:	
Low Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$20\frac{3}{4}$
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	23
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$23\frac{1}{4}$
Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	22
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	22
Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$22\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$24\frac{3}{4}$

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at $21\frac{1}{4}$¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 22¢ at Memphis on Aug. 5, 1922, and $12\frac{1}{4}$¢ per lb. at New Orleans and $11\frac{1}{2}$¢ at Memphis on Aug. 6, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	150	75	100	100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	375	500	350	600
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	550	800	.....	850
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ins	800	1,100	.....	.....

Quotations reported on Aug. 4 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢; No. 3, 34¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 33¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to August 4.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	10,803	52,597
Port stocks	438,896	1,303,371
Interior receipts	27,227	74,011
Interior stocks	355,159	1,099,238
Into sight	72,533	120,577
Northern spinners' takings	14,688	22,463
Southern spinners' takings	44,086	52,988
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,860,055	4,031,594

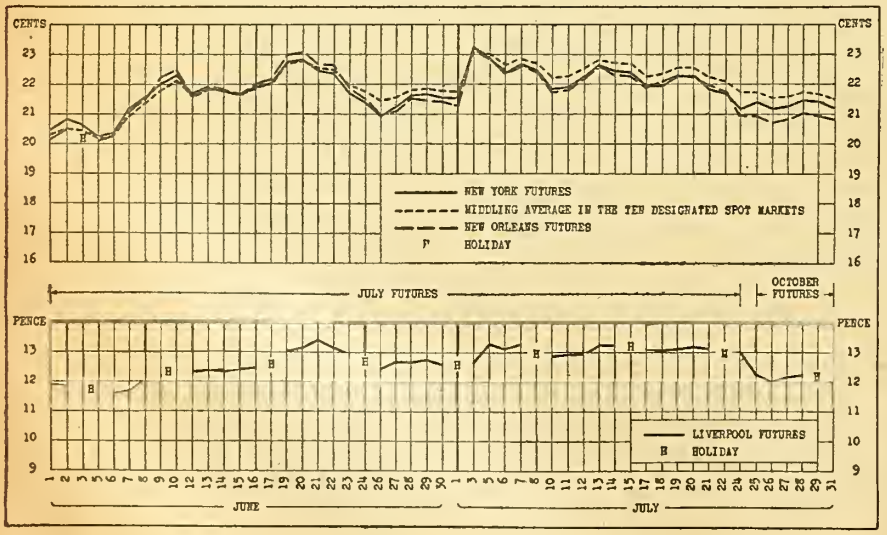
Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to August 4.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1922	1921	1913
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	6,557	5,755	4,225
France	1,599	2,409	373
Germany	2,599	.....	5,555
Italy	4,074	9,371	2,096
Japan	4,200	36,375	.....
China	.....	6,108	.....
Spain	.....	6,984	100
Belgium	522	1,000	1,702
Other countries	646	483	1,694
Total	20,197	68,485	15,745

Exports for the week ending Aug. 4 amounted to 66,023 bales, compared with 48,449 bales the previous week and 124,480 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

COMPARATIVE COTTON PRICE VARIATIONS FOR JUNE AND JULY.



Foreign Markets

SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT TRADE HAS HAD RAPID EXPANSION

Exports of Citrus and Deciduous Fruits to Great Britain in 1921 Totaled 806,091 Boxes.

The fruit-growing industry in South Africa has experienced a rapid expansion during recent years, reports the American consul at Cape Town. A very important export trade has been established with England where South African fruits, both citrus and deciduous, arrive at a time of the year when fruits from the Mediterranean countries and North America are not available. During the calendar year 1921 the exports of fruit amounted to 806,091 boxes, a record number. Citrus fruit exports consisted of 260,541 boxes, compared with 135,398 boxes in 1920; deciduous fruit exports amounted to 438,578 boxes compared with 220,844 boxes in 1920; and exports of grapes totaled 106,972 boxes compared with 77,371 boxes in 1920.

COLD STORAGE SPACE NEEDED.

These figures, however, can not be taken as a criterion of the progress of the fruit industry in South Africa as the exportation of fruit has been limited for many years on account of the lack of cold storage space on vessels. A strong effort is now being made to organize the growers with a view to chartering special refrigerator ships for shipping fruit to England.

No figures are available as to the actual amount of fruit grown in South Africa, but according to official figures there were approximately 116,320 lemon trees at the close of 1921, 1,382,410 orange trees, 323,300 tangerine trees, 1,211,550 apple trees, 907,800 apricot trees, 105,300 mango trees, 57,560 nectarine trees, 2,411,270 peach trees, 542,320 pear trees, and 995,570 plum trees.

Small quantities of deciduous fruit have been exported to the United States via England. Small consignments of melons have also been shipped to the United States as deck cargo. But the total lack of refrigerator or ventilated cargo space on vessels plying between South Africa and American ports has prevented the development of such a trade.

Crop Conditions in Great Britain.

The condition of the wheat crop in Great Britain on Aug. 1, as published in the London Times, was estimated at 93.12% of average, according to the recent report from the London representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The condition of barley was given as 82.93% of average; of oats, 78.62% of average; of beans, 83.76% of average; of potatoes, 91.27% of average; and of root crops, 81.63% of average.

The condition of the wheat crop was practically the same as on July 1, but barley, oats, potatoes, and other root crops improved during July. Beans, however, were not in so good a condition as on July 1.

Marketing Pork in Holland is Subject of Special Report.

"Some Phases of the Pork Industry in Holland" is the subject of a recent report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from its specialist in the foreign marketing of live stock and meats who is now in Europe. This report describes briefly the methods of slaughtering hogs in Holland and points out some of the difficulties experienced by Dutch packers in marketing their product. Copies of this report (F. S. 19) may be obtained upon request to the Foreign Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS, DURING JUNE, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk. Condensed.	Milk. Evaporated.	Milk. Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium					21,000	70,830	
Esthonia						356,000	
France					42,000		23,023
Germany	274				331,336	395,458	361,110
Netherlands					315,000	38,400	227,400
Norway			1,400			32,200	1,500
Poland and Danzig						264,000	
Russia in Europe					105,000	3,628,848	
Turkey in Europe					107,226	197,638	
Ukraine			84		51,840	1,248,000	
United Kingdom	524,721			15,000		2,100,533	86,200
Canada	17,370	59,540	42,459	74,700	48,240	97,029	2,898
British Honduras	6,568	350	6,235	310	25,305	11,317	154
Honduras	20,055		9,110	16,802	28,512	23,040	196
Panama	64,637	10,470	25,993	85,510	74,330	174,301	3,009
Mexico	65,508	1,075	113,273	908,126	59,988	139,420	26,469
Newfoundland and Labrador	196	4,600	166			69,570	1,974
Trinidad and Tobago	47,500		7,367		22,152	5,616	
Cuba	79,037	150	151,513	862,610	1,131,835	143,328	1,670
Dominican Republic	27,285	4,764	6,551		39,570	12,426	50
Haiti	38,748		5,707		1,292		225
Brazil			136		42,720		100
British Guiana	29,036		252		4,440	2,100	
Peru	23,728		3,210		6,010	339,670	4,442
Armenia and Kurdistan					75,650	85,250	
British India			6,292		11,050	82,163	75
Straits Settlements			50		69,000	144,700	
China	19,746		13,985	12	277,198	152,898	46,265
Chosen	1,248		360		93,739	2,400	
Java and Madura					4,200	29,895	
Other Dutch East Indies					21,030	28,800	
Hongkong	240		5,275		192,000	120,577	5,000
Japan	13,518		1,518	4	818,546	123,964	21,060
Philippine Islands	25,660		2,240		349,020	548,010	695
British South Africa			90		281,400	78,022	
Other countries	98,454	29,435	43,249	4,422	166,131	143,119	9,086
Total:							
June, 1922	1,103,529	110,384	446,515	1,967,496	4,816,770	10,889,522	822,625
June, 1921	640,753	103,448	856,313	3,439,601	8,060,056	13,640,173	733,577
6 mos. ending June, 1922	4,791,159	883,127	2,983,477	14,657,890	35,005,074	83,953,517	4,610,082
6 mos. ending June, 1921	5,293,899	2,222,755	7,283,996	14,186,804	49,376,657	81,995,917	2,735,869
Year ending June, 1922	7,511,997	1,989,421	7,471,452	33,762,373	79,524,643	197,786,194	11,317,561
Year ending June, 1921	7,829,255	6,219,165	10,825,603	26,960,098	147,723,239	114,935,967	3,837,825

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING JUNE, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Clothing. Unsorted. Unwashed.	Clothing. Unsorted. Washed.	Clothing. Unsorted. Scoured.	Clothing. Sorted. Washed or scoured.	Clothing. Sorted. Unwashed.	Combing. Unsorted. Unwashed.	Combing. Unsorted. Washed or scoured.	Combing. Sorted. Unwashed.	Combing. Sorted. Washed or scoured.	Carpet. Scoured.	Carpet. Washed and unwashed.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Belgium				27,503							54,141
Denmark						32,102					26,758
France										11,940	834,576
Germany											250,292
Italy										33,582	311,578
Spain	21,103										19,487
Switzerland										94,869	635,784
Turkey in Europe											186,494
United Kingdom	326,271	32,643	8,189	133,839	11,115	335,918	38,336	390,791	30,278		2,160,384
Canada	111,819	45,248			245,855	424,176		108,886			26,135
Dutch West Indies											11,714
Argentina	19,000		60,923	174,339		370,230	45,019	1,070,499	139		1,556,055
Chile	84,978										9,432
Peru	31,599										
Uruguay	64,545					510,015		770,185			
British India											322,961
China						158,684	23,164	188,332			1,443,404
Greece in Asia											21,957
Hejaz, Arabia, and Mesopotamia											91,352
Palestine and Syria											211,080
Australia	3,725				35,572	9,019		1,719,009			
New Zealand					41,024			23,169			
British South Africa					74			16			
Algeria and Tunis	4,752										
Egypt											8,449
Total	667,792	77,891	69,112	335,681	333,640	1,840,144	106,519	4,270,887	30,417	140,391	8,182,033

Total for—	Clothing.	Combing.	Carpet.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
June, 1922	1,484,116	6,247,967	8,322,424	16,054,507
June, 1921	868,215	28,365	4,642,305	5,538,885
6 months ending June, 1922	21,018,468	68,481,347	90,179,844	179,679,659
6 months ending June, 1921	196,064,197	10,057,843	39,293,434	245,415,474
Year ending June, 1922	32,820,886	69,232,960	148,786,906	250,840,752
Year ending June, 1921	251,249,273	12,968,545	50,378,105	314,595,923

Crop Reports

THE AUGUST CROP REPORT.

(Concluded from front page.)

The barley crop is forecast at 192,000,000 bus. This is 5,000,000 bus. below the 5-year average. The farm price on Aug. 1 was 49.7¢ per bu., or 0.3¢ above last year's price on Aug. 1.

Rye production has a forecast of 79,600,000 bus., compared with the 5-year average of 67,800,000 bus. The Aug. 1 farm price fell to 70.5¢ per bu. from 98.1¢ per bu. on Aug. 1, 1921.

As large a white potato crop as was ever raised in this country is indicated by the forecast for Aug. 1 of 440,000,000 bus. This is only 2,000,000 bus. below the record crop of 1917. Last year's crop, according to the December estimate, was 347,000,000 bus. On Aug. 1 the farm price was $1.15 per bu., compared with $1.37 per bu. on the same date in 1921.

LARGE TOBACCO CROP.

Tobacco has a prospect of a production of 1,425,000,000 lbs. This forecast places this year's crop well up among the four largest tobacco crops of this country, being considerably exceeded by the great crop of 1,582,000,000 lbs. in 1920 only.

A large hay production of 110,300,000 tons is forecast, the 5-year average being 102,200,000. The high hay condition of 90.8% of a normal compares with the 10-year average condition on Aug. 1 of 87.6%.

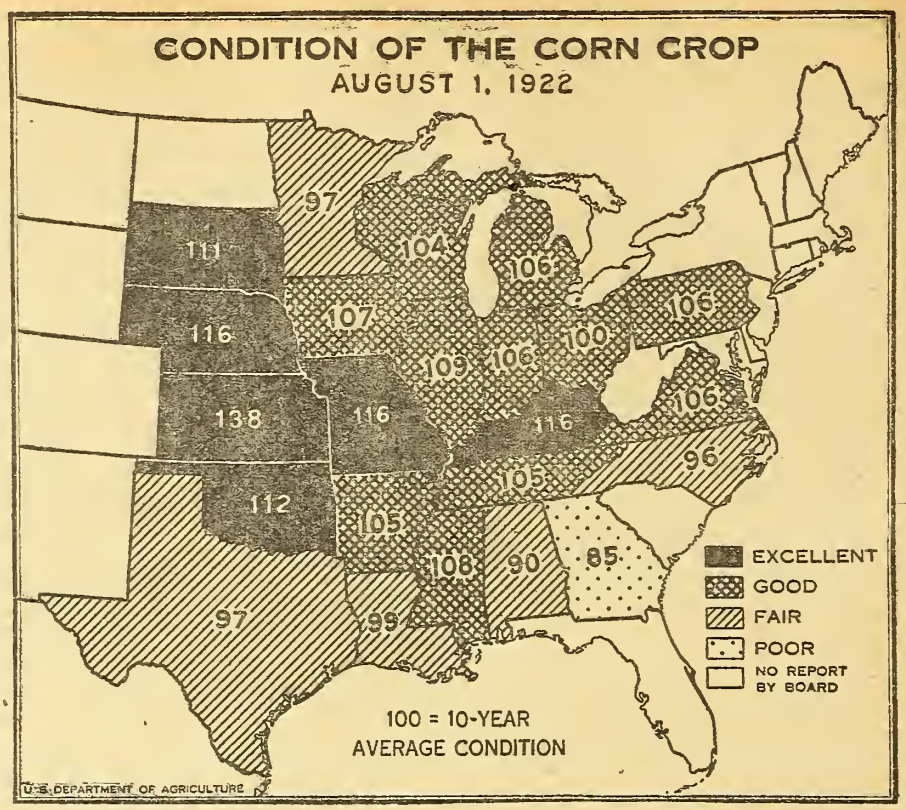
Apples are to be much more plentiful this year than last, a total production of 202,000,000 bus. being forecast, compared with the average for 1916–20 of 179,000,000 bus. The commercial production is forecast at 33,400,000 bbls., the 5-year average being 26,800,000 bbls.

Crops that had a forecast of production on Aug. 1 above the average December estimates of the 5 years 1916–1920 are spring wheat, corn, rye, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flax, hay (both cultivated and wild), commercial apples (and also the total apple crop), peaches, and the grain sorghums. Crops below the 5-year average production are winter wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, rice, cotton, beets for sugar, and peanuts.

The amount of oats remaining on farms on Aug. 1 is estimated at 6.9% of last year's crop, or about 73,204,000 bus., compared with 161,108,000 bus. on Aug. 1, 1921, and the average of stocks held on farms on Aug. 1 for the five years 1916–1920 of 78,170,000 bus.

The acreage of 20 leading crops on Aug. 1 was 344,895,000 acres, compared with 345,788,000 on Aug. 1, 1921.

Details of the entire August crop report are given in the tables on this page and the next six pages.



CONDENSED SUMMARY OF ACREAGE, CONDITION, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND FARM PRICE OF IMPORTANT CROPS.

Crop.	Acreage, 1922.		Condition. (100=normal.)			Production. (000,000 omitted.)				Yield per acre.			Farm price, Aug. 1.	
	Per cent of 1921.	Total.	10-yr. av.	1922 July 1.	1922 Aug. 1.	1916–1920 av.	1921, Dec. estimate.	1922[1] July forecast.	1922[1] Aug. forecast.	1916–1920 av.	1921, Dec. estimate.	1922 forecast.[1]	1921	1922
Wheat:	P. ct.	Acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	P. bu.	P. bu.
Winter	89.3	38,131,000	.....	.....	.....	566	587	569	[2] 542	14.9	13.7	14.2	.....	.....
Spring	94.6	18,639,000	73.9	83.7	80.4	233	208	248	263	11.2	10.5	14.1	.....	.....
All	91.0	56,770,000	.....	.....	.....	799	795	817	805	13.7	12.7	14.2	$1.048	$0.971
Corn	99.4	103,234,000	79.5	85.1	85.6	2,831	3,080	2,860	3,017	27.0	29.7	29.2	.617	.644
Oats	93.3	41,822,000	81.5	74.4	75.6	1,413	1,061	1,187	1,251	33.2	23.7	29.9	.338	.350
Barley	104.3	7,550,000	81.3	82.6	82.0	197	151	182	192	24.1	20.9	25.4	.494	.497
Rye	121.8	5,148,000	.....	.....	.....	67.8	57.9	82.0	[2] 79.6	13.9	13.7	15.5	.981	.705
Buckwheat	105.4	707,000	89.0	.....	89.7	14.4	14.1	.....	13.8	17.4	21.0	19.5	1.197	.957
Potatoes:														
White	110.8	4,228,000	81.3	87.3	84.3	373	347	429	440	95.7	90.9	104.0	1.369	1.148
Sweet	105.8	1,128,000	83.9	88.2	86.3	88.8	98.7	111	112	96.9	92.6	99.2	1.441	1.284
						Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		
Tobacco	122.9	1,763,000	78.9	82.4	80.9	1,378	[3] 1,075	1,415	1,425	814.2	[3] 749.4	808.1	.....	.....
						Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.		
Flax	115.1	1,341,000	75.6	87.6	84.7	11.0	8.1	10.7	11.4	6.4	7.0	8.5	1.621	2.114
Rice	110.8	1,009,000	88.1	88.6	86.9	41.7	[3] 36.5	39.1	38.7	39.1	[3] 40.1	38.4	.....	.....
Hay:						Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	P. ton	P. ton
Tame	103.9	61,006,000	.....	.....	91.0	85.1	81.6	90.4	93.1	1.51	1.39	1.53	12.47	11.58
Wild	101.9	15,774,000	.....	.....	89.7	17.1	15.2	16.4	17.2	1.05	.98	1.09	[4] 7.67	[4] 7.68
All	103.4	76,780,000	87.6	88.7	90.8	102.2	96.8	106.8	110.3	1.41	1.30	1.44	11.73	10.97
						Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	P. lb.	P. lb.
Cotton	110.0	34,852,000	73.0	71.2	70.8	11.9	8.0	11.1	11.4	163.2	124.5	157.2	.098	.207
Apples:						Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.				P. bu.	P. bu.
Total	.....	.....	57.2	66.8	67.4	179	98.1	190	202	.....	.....	.....	1.712	1.336
						Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.					
Commercial	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.9	26.8	21.2	31.4	33.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.					
Peaches	.....	.....	55.9	74.3	74.7	43.6	32.7	54.3	56.0	.....	.....	.....	[4] 2.456	[4] 1.614
						Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
Sugar beets	74.4	606,000	88.5	86.2	85.0	6.62	7.78	5.13	5.08	9.49	9.55	8.38	.....	.....

[1] Interpreted from condition reports. [2] Preliminary estimate. [3] Revised July 1, 1922. [4] Price July 15.

Time of Issuance and Scope of September Crop Reports.

The report showing the condition of the cotton crop on Aug. 25 will be issued on Friday, Sept. 1, at 11 a. m. (eastern standard time).

On Friday, Sept. 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern standard time), a crop report will be issued which will give a summary of the condition and the forecast of production on Sept. 1 (or at time of harvest) of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, rice, sugar beets, and apples; and the yield and quality of hay (tame and wild), and peaches.

A supplemental report will also be issued on Aug. 8 which will show the following: The condition on Sept. 1 (or at time of harvest) of tomatoes, cabbage, onions, field beans, field peas, sorghums for feed, pasture, millet, grapes, pears, cranberries, oranges, lemons, figs, limes, grapefruit, prunes, olives, almonds, walnuts, broom corn, sugar cane, sorghum for sirup, hops, and peanuts; production, as compared with a full crop, of watermelons, cantaloupes, plums, apricots, timothy hay, and alfalfa hay; acreage, as compared with last year, and condition of clover for seed; number of stock hogs on hand for fattening, as compared with Sept. 1 last year; and production of wool as compared with last year.

Details by States will appear in Weather, Crops, and Markets as usual.

General Crop Conditions on August 1, by States and by Crops.

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on Aug. 1 was about 1.2% above the 10-year average condition on that date compared with a condition 2.1% below average on July 1, indicating some improvement in crop prospects during the past month. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 8.3% below average. Preliminary estimate of acreage in cultivated crops is about 0.3% less than last year.

The combined condition of all crops, expressed in percentage of the 10-year average (not the normal) on Aug. 1, and the changes during July are shown in the following table:

State.	Percentage. Aug. 1.	Change from July 1.	State.	Percentage. Aug. 1.	Change from July 1.
Me.	97.9	−4.9	S. Dak.	108.5	+9.1
N. H.	104.4	−6.5	Nebr.	100.9	+9.2
Vt.	106.1	−5.5	Kans.	101.7	+7.4
Mass.	99.2	−2.2	Ky.	111.9	+5.6
R. I.	97.7	+2.4	Tenn.	106.0	+5.0
Conn.	91.8	−7.1	Ala.	96.5	+3.7
N. Y.	109.0	+0.7	Miss.	104.3	+3.6
N. J.	110.0	+1.9	La.	101.3	+3.8
Pa.	105.7	−1.3	Tex.	94.9	+3.1
Del.	105.6	−0.8	Okla.	94.4	+1.5
Md.	99.9	−3.9	Ark.	105.7	+6.4
Va.	103.5	+0.8	Mont.	112.8	+5.2
W. Va.	101.6	.0	Wyo.	100.3	−3.1
N. C.	97.7	+4.3	Colo.	90.8	−5.7
S. C.	86.1	+3.2	N. Mex.	62.6	−18.3
Ga.	80.0	−0.7	Ariz.	95.7	−0.3
Fla.	100.5	.0	Utah.	100.0	+0.3
Ohio.	102.1	+0.5	Nev.	106.8	+2.1
Ind.	102.8	+4.3	Idaho.	98.0	−0.3
Ill.	104.8	+5.5	Wash.	81.5	−5.8
Mich.	108.2	−0.9	Oreg.	87.9	−1.9
Wis.	103.4	+2.3	Calif.	101.7	+1.3
Minn.	101.1	+0.9			
Iowa.	103.7	+5.9	Average, United States.	101.2	+3.3
Mo.	105.9	+8.6			
N. Dak.	119.8	+13.8			

The growing condition of the various crops on Aug. 1, expressed in percentage of the 10-year averages (not the normal) on Aug. 1, is shown in the following table:

Crop.	Percentage.	Crop.	Percentage.
Peaches	133.6	Walnuts	109.5
Pineapples	111.1	Rice	98.6
Pears	122.9	Potatoes	103.7
Grapes	114.3	Alfalfa hay	102.8
Almonds	115.5	Spring wheat	108.8
Apples	117.8	Prunes	97.5
Plums	105.3	Field beans	96.2
Timothy hay	106.0	Sugar beets	96.0
Hops	100.7	Millet	104.3
Blackberries	113.8	Sorghum, sirup	98.8
Hay, all	103.7	Barley	100.9
Flaxseed	112.0	Figs	91.7
Broom corn	93.1	Peanuts	88.9
Sweet potatoes	102.9	Cotton	97.0
Sugar cane	104.9	Oats	92.8
Grain sorghums	99.2	Apricots	92.9
Pasture	106.5	Oranges	82.8
Grapefruit	105.1	Olives	60.8
Limes	102.5	Lemons	66.2
Field peas	102.0		
Tobacco	102.5	Average, above crops	101.2
Corn	107.7		

Condition of Louisiana Sugar Cane 81 Per Cent of Normal.

The condition of sugar cane in the 22 parishes of the Louisiana cane sugar belt is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be 81% of normal on Aug. 1. This compares with 84% on July 1, 91% on Aug. 1, 1921, and the 10-year average condition of 81.2% on Aug. 1.

Exclusive of the acreage to be reserved for seed and to be used for sirup, the acreage in sugar cane in Louisiana to be used for sugar is estimated to be 222,000 acres. On the basis of the Aug. 1 condition and the average production of sugar per ton of cane, it is estimated that the production of sugar will be 232,900 short tons. The actual outturn will probably be more or less than this according to whether or not growing conditions between Aug. 1 and harvest are better or worse than average conditions.

It is reported that a considerable portion of the cane submerged by overflow water earlier in the season in St. Landry Parish was not entirely destroyed.

ESTIMATED CONDITION OF CERTAIN CROPS, AUGUST 1, WITH COMPARISONS.

[Normal=100 per cent.]

Crop.	Aver., Aug. 1, 1912–1920.	Aug. 1, 1921.	July 1, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Alfalfa hay	86.8	85.6	88.9	89.2
Apples	57.2	34.8	66.8	67.4
Barley	81.3	71.4	82.6	82.0
Blackberries and raspberries	78.3	74.7	.....	89.1
Broom corn	75.1	80.5	84.0	69.9
Buckwheat	89.0	87.2	.....	89.7
Cabbage	83.6	73.5	88.3	87.3
Cantaloupes	78.3	80.2	85.9	84.3
Corn	79.5	84.3	85.1	85.6
Cotton [1]	73.0	64.7	71.2	70.8
Field beans	83.4	81.7	83.8	80.2
Field peas	83.2	80.7	85.7	84.9
Flax	75.6	70.0	87.6	84.7
Grain sorghums	79.9	88.5	87.2	79.3
Grapes	83.3	57.5	96.7	95.2
Hay, cultivated and wild	87.6	82.5	88.7	90.8
Hops	89.0	82.9	94.7	89.6
Millet	79.6	82.6	81.1	83.0
Oats	81.5	64.5	74.4	75.6
Onions	85.5	78.0	85.5	82.7
Pasture	82.5	74.3	89.0	87.9
Peaches	55.9	42.6	74.3	74.7
Peanuts	84.1	85.0	79.8	74.8
Pears	59.4	41.7	69.8	73.0
Potatoes	81.3	65.8	87.3	84.3
Rice	88.1	86.5	88.6	86.9
Rye, yield per acre	15.0	13.7	.....	15.5
Sorghum cane	81.5	81.5	82.5	80.5
Spring wheat	73.9	66.6	83.7	80.4
Sugar beets	88.5	89.9	86.2	85.0
Sugar cane (La.)	81.0	91.0	84.0	81.0
Sweet potatoes	83.9	84.5	88.2	86.3
Timothy hay	85.6	78.9	88.3	90.7
Tobacco	78.9	66.6	82.4	80.9
Tomatoes	82.2	73.5	87.0	82.7
Watermelons	75.5	78.9	77.5	75.8
Winter wheat, yield per acre	15.5	13.7	.....	14.2

[1] Condition on the 25th of the previous month.

STOCKS OF OATS AND BARLEY ON FARMS ON AUGUST 1, 1896–1922.

Year.	Oats. Per cent.	Oats. Stocks.	Year.	Oats. Per cent.	Oats. Stocks.	Barley.[1] Per cent.	Barley.[1] Stocks.
		1,000 bushels.			*1,000 bushels.*		*1,000 bushels.*
1896	13.0	107,267	1910	6.4	64,200	4.3	7,523
1897	10.1	71,139	1911	5.7	67,801	3.3	5,763
1898	6.4	44,554	1912	3.8	34,875	1.6	2,591
1899	6.9	50,537	1913	7.3	103,916	5.0	11,252
1900	6.8	54,214	1914	5.6	62,467	4.3	7,609
1901	5.9	47,713	1915	4.9	55,607	3.3	6,336
1902	4.2	30,570	1916	7.3	113,728	4.8	10,982
1903	7.4	73,352	1917	3.8	47,834	2.1	3,775
1904	5.4	42,194	1918	5.1	81,424	2.1	4,510
1905	6.2	55,836	1919	6.0	93,045	4.6	11,897
1906	7.1	67,688	1920	4.6	54,819	2.8	4,122
1907	7.1	68,258	1921	10.8	161,108	7.1	13,487
1908	5.0	37,797	1922	6.9	73,204	4.7	7,174
1909	3.3	26,323					

[1] No reports on barley prior to 1910.

More white clover seed is produced in Wisconsin than in any other State.

Condition of Sugar Beet Crop 85 Per Cent of Normal.

The condition of beets grown for sugar is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be 85% of a normal on Aug. 1, compared with 86.2% on July 1, 89.9% on Aug. 1, 1921, and the average condition for the past 10 years on Aug. 1 of 88.5%.

On the basis of a condition of 85%, the average yield of sugar beets per acre is estimated at about 8.38 tons and the total production of beets at 5,079,000 tons. The final harvest may be larger or smaller than this amount according to whether or not conditions which develop during the remainder of the season are more or less favorable to the crop than average conditions.

As the sugar made has been about 12.8% of the weight of the beets harvested during the two years, the production this year is expected to be approximately 650,100 short tons, compared with the final estimate for 1921 of 1,020,000 short tons.

The condition and estimated production of sugar beets by States are shown below:

State.	Condition Aug. 1. 10-year average.	Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Production. 1921, final estimate.	Production. 1922, forecast from condition Aug. 1.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
California	88.0	88.0	1,046,000	498,000
Colorado	89.0	80.0	2,279,000	1,467,000
Idaho	91.0	92.0	380,000	263,000
Michigan	85.0	85.0	1,153,000	723,000
Nebraska	90.0	91.0	773,000	511,000
Ohio	86.0	85.0	264,000	221,000
Utah	92.0	87.0	1,152,000	793,000
Wisconsin	88.0	90.0	148,000	90,000
Other States	.....	85.0	587,000	513,000
United States	88.5	85.0	7,782,000	5,079,000

BROOM CORN: CONDITION AND FORECAST OF PRODUCTION.

State.	Condition Aug. 1. 10-year average.	Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Production. 1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	Production. 1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*Tons (2,000 lbs.).*	*Tons (2,000 lbs.).*	*Tons (2,000 lbs.).*
Illinois	79	89	4,400	6,300	6,700
Missouri	75	83	900	900	900
Kansas	74	85	1,700	3,600	3,600
Texas	76	71	3,900	15,500	13,600
Oklahoma	74	61	19,200	24,200	19,100
Colorado	80	75	2,400	2,700	2,600
New Mexico	78	75	2,600	3,500	3,100
Total	75.1	69.9	35,100	56,700	49,600

HOPS: CONDITION AND FORECAST OF PRODUCTION.

State.	Condition Aug. 1. 10-year average.	Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Production. 1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	Production. 1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
New York	85	.....	580	.....	.....
Washington	92	82	5,100	4,512	3,936
Oregon	89	80	9,240	10,800	9,792
California	91	98	14,220	18,110	18,110
Total	89.0	89.6	29,140	33,422	31,838

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS AUGUST 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS.

State.	Corn.					Oats.								Barley.							
	Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Stocks on farms Aug. 1—			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Stocks on farms Aug. 1—		
	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 Total.	1922 P. ct. of 1921 crop.	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 Total.	1922 P. ct. of 1921 crop.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.
Me	81	76	1,500	1,555	1,477	92	93	4,340	5,067	4,895	249	174	4.0	90	88	104	110	104	5	6	6.0
N. H	84	79	1,325	1,107	1,066	92	92	630	722	699	35	25	4.0	91	92	23	29	29	1	2	7.0
Vt	83	74	4,510	3,784	3,500	93	92	2,673	3,353	3,282	142	107	4.0	92	88	200	275	269	22	16	8.0
Mass	86	85	3,120	3,122	3,086	90	89	279	359	347	12	8	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. I	89	88	644	642	607	88	87	28	32	30	2	1	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn	85	85	3,848	3,696	3,570	89	90	330	358	351	10	7	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y	79	79	36,708	30,123	29,021	85	92	24,912	37,023	37,218	3,669	1,246	5.0	85	90	3,318	4,549	4,465	296	100	3.0
N. J	88	94	11,327	10,647	10,647	88	89	1,728	2,293	2,275	138	86	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pa	87	92	76,272	70,901	70,901	90	90	35,283	42,711	41,782	4,719	2,470	7.0	89	90	280	319	319	20	11	4.0
Del	88	88	6,549	5,919	5,996	86	80	168	192	170	7	3	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Md	87	90	25,155	25,516	24,962	87	84	1,620	1,826	1,691	49	49	3.0	86	83	120	118	116	1	1	1.0
Va	88	93	47,600	54,182	56,349	84	83	3,342	3,755	3,610	113	67	2.0	88	91	207	246	248	5	3	1.5
W. Va	89	93	20,128	20,004	20,334	89	80	4,620	5,057	4,704	324	185	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. C	86	83	49,254	45,897	48,431	81	82	3,060	3,509	3,387	68	61	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. C	81	75	32,959	30,914	33,910	78	87	8,112	9,360	9,537	184	162	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga	84	71	69,975	56,081	57,707	78	69	8,652	8,340	8,504	181	173	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fla	84	80	11,032	10,716	10,402	77	65	533	505	505	14	11	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	82	82	159,326	150,993	155,916	84	74	37,122	49,643	48,047	7,487	2,487	6.7	84	68	2,037	2,194	2,050	170	55	2.7
Ind	80	85	169,848	170,749	184,287	81	50	45,072	34,027	33,276	9,225	3,155	7.0	81	55	1,235	998	944	87	37	3.0
Ill	78	85	305,966	303,726	329,831	81	65	121,741	110,767	115,567	17,975	8,157	6.7	87	83	4,550	5,169	5,451	387	228	5.0
Mich	80	85	66,417	62,532	60,534	83	87	28,101	52,897	53,982	7,057	1,827	6.5	85	83	4,112	5,607	5,324	398	82	2.0
Wis	84	87	97,482	88,751	86,756	86	92	63,958	96,658	103,456	10,788	3,837	6.0	87	90	10,642	13,436	14,531	987	319	3.0
Minn	86	83	140,507	131,221	116,975	82	85	94,176	124,572	134,033	14,577	7,063	7.5	82	86	17,720	21,087	22,859	1,119	886	5.0
Iowa	88	94	444,190	396,113	413,929	86	84	154,960	187,740	212,772	39,077	14,721	9.5	88	87	3,901	4,652	5,175	396	156	4.0
Mo	75	87	182,880	160,006	185,195	7[illegible]	50	42,960	21,913	22,364	4,095	2,792	6.5	81	75	154	125	135	10	5	3.0
N. Dak	78	85	16,940	16,896	16,417	74	91	49,761	67,437	77,894	3,626	3,483	7.0	74	88	16,988	21,701	25,076	879	764	4.5
S. Dak	85	94	125,632	127,871	131,147	83	82	58,300	67,734	79,271	9,959	5,538	9.5	82	81	17,323	23,157	23,865	2,056	1,559	9.0
Nebr	80	93	207,732	200,313	217,339	81	64	70,054	55,956	60,970	11,626	7,005	10.0	80	65	4,915	4,920	5,560	705	295	6.0
Kans	63	87	102,142	94,417	126,587	75	55	38,827	30,356	31,940	5,877	2,330	6.0	68	66	13,200	14,540	16,891	2,533	1,320	10.0
Ky	80	93	82,150	94,378	102,480	83	67	5,567	5,420	4,975	395	167	3.0	88	89	144	162	163	6	6	4.0
Tenn	82	86	90,713	80,552	86,245	81	66	5,330	4,472	4,472	99	107	2.0	84	81	189	216	207	1	2	1.0
Ala	80	72	62,651	53,035	51,863	77	69	6,776	4,848	4,874	177	237	3.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miss	77	83	57,996	51,339	54,976	77	77	2,940	2,780	2,662	44	112	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La	79	78	35,022	29,736	31,570	78	72	1,265	1,134	1,102	23	25	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex	75	73	156,920	122,622	121,512	70	56	33,570	41,156	38,596	1,311	1,511	4.5	72	65	1,872	1,842	1,901	36	56	3.0
Okla	61	68	76,925	52,214	61,290	68	58	35,300	34,849	32,156	3,812	1,588	4.5	72	55	2,684	2,588	2,128	139	54	2.0
Ark	75	79	60,148	47,387	52,635	80	78	6,600	6,464	6,281	145	264	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont	79	87	2,560	5,638	6,055	71	80	10,787	16,422	17,774	586	216	2.0	71	82	1,200	1,644	1,705	29	24	2.0
Wyo	85	95	1,232	1,540	1,586	87	85	4,500	5,295	5,088	393	180	4.0	87	91	232	282	291	9	5	2.0
Colo	84	85	15,979	23,494	23,154	88	70	6,727	7,182	6,224	546	605	9.0	87	70	4,444	5,666	4,737	582	533	12.0
N. Mex	85	50	6,409	7,863	4,705	87	50	1,690	1,843	1,184	67	51	3.0	88	40	239	264	136	8	12	5.0
Ariz	92	90	1,015	1,129	1,129	90	85	630	754	714	7	25	4.0	91	90	928	970	959	14	19	2.0
Utah	90	93	517	618	625	93	91	2,876	3,478	3,481	364	187	6.5	91	90	512	682	701	59	10	2.0
Nev	94	96	29	32	33	92	92	113	167	164	6	1	.6	92	91	187	226	224	8	2	1.0
Idaho	90	92	1,598	1,842	1,842	87	83	7,740	6,846	6,884	176	116	1.5	88	81	2,784	2,921	2,823	64	28	1.0
Wash	87	87	2,400	2,318	2,192	84	60	10,500	7,299	6,484	391	189	1.8	84	60	2,797	1,960	1,743	101	28	1.0
Oreg	90	85	1,980	2,042	1,964	86	60	8,704	7,196	6,568	1,095	348	4.0	88	74	2,240	2,211	2,026	169	45	2.0
Calif	88	92	4,060	4,072	4,215	85	90	3,780	4,859	4,914	186	45	1.2	83	94	29,700	36,720	38,352	2,185	505	1.7
U. S.	79.5	85.6	3,080,372	2,860,245	3,016,950	81.5	75.6	1,060,737	1,186,626	1,251,156	161,108	73.204	6.9	81.3	82.0	151,181	181,586	191,507	13,487	7,174	4.7

Summary of Foreign Crop Prospects.

(Prepared as of August 9, 1922.)

Small Grains.

Argentina.—Rains were general during the last week in June and the first week in July. Where floods did not occur, the rains benefited the wheat and linseed which by July 7 was nearly all sown in the north, although plowing and sowing were still active in the south. By the third week in July field work was becoming difficult in the wheat, oats, and linseed areas.

Australia.—Reports from Australia about June 21 indicated that wheat which had germinated in the northern and western districts of New South Wales was dead. Prospects in those districts were considered bad. Rains in Victoria and South and West Australia were giving promise of better growing conditions.

Belgium.—Crop conditions in Belgium, though by no means normal, were improved by better weather conditions.

Canada.—A newspaper report about the middle of July on the wheat prospects in the prairie provinces forecasted the outturn of wheat for those provinces as about 80,000,000 bus. greater than last year's harvest. Later reports, however, have mentioned black rust particularly in the border regions and deterioration in large areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta from hot, dry winds and lack of rain.

China.—The outturn of the Chinese wheat crop is expected to be 80%–85% of normal, according to a newspaper report. Using the estimated normal production of 250,000,000 bus. quoted by the U. S. Commerce Department, the outturn would be about 200,000,000 bus. this year, an increase of 25,000,000 bus. over the estimated production quoted in the commerce report for June 26. So little definite information is available on crops in China, however, that no estimate can be much more than a rough guess.

Czechoslovakia.—As a result of the recent rains, the crops have improved so much that an average harvest is now expected.

Denmark.—The latest official report again gives the wheat condition as well under average and rye as a little under average. Barley and oats are about average.

Egypt.—The July 1 condition of wheat and barley in Upper and Middle Egypt was slightly above average. In Lower Egypt barley was about average in condition while wheat was somewhat below average.

France.—Favorable weather during the first two weeks in July makes the wheat outlook for France not so pessimistic as previously. Estimates made by the Bourse de Commerce indicate an import requirement for the year of over 70,000,000 bus.

Germany.—German crops have been improving the last few weeks. Rye is particularly well developed.

Hungary.—Beneficial rains in Hungary since the last wheat crop forecast of 46,000,000 bus. make it probable that a higher yield can be anticipated. Latest reports of the production for last year give Hungary's 1921 wheat production as

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS AUGUST 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS—Continued.

State.	Winter wheat.							Spring wheat.					Rye.						Flaxseed.				
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.		Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Yield per acre.		Production.		Quality.		Condition Aug. 1.		Production.		
	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 July forecast from condition.	1922 Preliminary estimate.	10-yr. average.	1922	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Preliminary estimate, 1922.	10-yr. average.	1922	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.
	Bus.	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Maine								91	93	187	288	279											
Vermont								92	91	126	208	213											
Massachusetts													19.0	17.0	30	34	95	93					
Connecticut													19.6	20.0	95	100	95	92					
New York	20.7	20.0	8,385	9,104	8,560	92	89	83	83	362	425	401	17.3	16.0	806	784	94	91					
New Jersey	18.3	20.0	1,539	1,540	1,560	90	87						18.1	18.0	998	1,008	92	91					
Pennsylvania	17.7	18.5	23,625	25,464	25,474	92	91	86	90	225	256	256	17.0	17.0	3,008	3,264	94	95					
Delaware	15.2	16.0	1,300	1,875	1,872	88	82						14.6	13.1	44	52	91	87					
Maryland	15.9	16.0	7,952	8,723	9,280	88	78						15.3	14.8	238	252	91	89					
Virginia	12.5	12.5	8,301	10,182	10,450	89	81						12.6	11.5	418	437	92	87					
West Virginia	13.9	11.5	3,125	3,003	2,840	92	83						13.4	12.0	120	120	94	88					
North Carolina	9.8	9.0	4,500	5,272	5,508	87	80						9.5	9.1	273	346	90	88					
South Carolina	10.8	8.0	1,298	1,247	1,128	86	78						10.4	10.0	50	50	90	83					
Georgia	10.6	8.0	1,449	1,370	1,328	87	72						9.2	10.3	108	124	90	85					
Ohio	16.4	15.0	28,272	40,135	34,890	90	86	75	70	425	459	451	15.9	14.2	1,079	1,150	93	89					
Indiana	15.2	14.5	24,144	32,046	28,275	88	88	64	65	48	63	62	14.8	12.0	3,978	3,780	92	86					
Illinois	16.4	17.5	42,638	47,259	46,130	89	88	82	68	2,596	2,498	2,596	16.8	16.0	3,349	3,344	92	92					
Michigan	16.7	15.0	13,712	16,154	13,575	88	88	77	85	360	514	578	14.3	12.5	8,346	8,025	93	90					
Wisconsin	20.6	19.5	1,424	1,697	1,696	90	90	84	80	1,388	1,526	1,529	16.9	16.5	4,756	6,006	93	92	88	92	63	78	78
Minnesota	17.1	19.0	1,288	1,570	1,691	88	94	75	80	23,655	30,119	31,194	18.3	20.0	10,185	13,380	91	95	84	86	2,726	2,728	2,789
Iowa	20.3	23.0	8,928	12,318	13,248	92	94	78	81	1,174	1,383	1,585	17.8	19.0	515	608	92	95	88	87	96	94	100
Missouri	13.7	12.5	34,390	40,715	36,812	88	84	77	72	72	59	59	13.2	12.0	280	312	91	86					
North Dakota								72	87	73,264	93,960	103,153	12.7	16.1	9,306	25,341	88	96	76	86	2,534	4,048	4,371
South Dakota	14.9	17.6	1,050	1,503	1,690	90	96	74	87	24,930	33,000	36,140	16.4	18.0	3,056	4,644	91	96	82	89	1,404	2,098	2,301
Nebraska	16.5	15.0	57,559	50,651	52,200	91	90	73	73	2,316	2,980	3,666	15.2	12.5	1,714	1,738	92	89	86	98	24	27	27
Kansas	14.1	13.2	128,564	109,447	111,474	90	85	66	72	131	167	196	14.5	12.6	1,138	1,071	91	88	77	60	134	130	113
Kentucky	11.7	11.5	6,340	7,553	7,475	89	83						12.2	11.5	180	207	90	86					
Tennessee	10.6	9.5	4,500	4,689	4,702	88	80						10.2	9.5	152	190	89	81					
Alabama	10.5	9.5	210	177	190	86	80						11.1	5.0	12	5	87	88					
Mississippi	14.4	14.5	84	83	87	85	83																
Texas	13.4	8.2	20,810	9,565	8,389	87	73						13.4	9.0	156	117	87	78					
Oklahoma	13.0	8.7	47,325	30,163	24,647	89	78						12.3	10.0	408	270	88	80					
Arkansas	11.3	13.0	958	821	962	87	88						10.6	11.0	9	11	86	88					
Montana	17.8	17.0	4,228	5,280	5,100	90	91	69	80	23,940	30,620	35,236	15.4	15.0	590	885	90	91	68	76	1,125	1,512	1,658
Wyoming	21.8	17.0	738	734	612	92	92	85	84	2,686	3,454	3,213	16.4	14.0	315	294	93	95	82	80	6	7	7
Colorado	19.3	14.0	16,152	22,053	16,422	94	90	86	67	7,087	7,675	6,593	14.1	9.0	1,058	810	93	86					
New Mexico	17.2	4.5	2,142	243	202	93	80	89	50	946	1,128	720		4.0									
Arizona	26.9	26.0	840	1,330	1,274	94	95																
Utah	19.6	14.0	2,985	2,318	2,030	94	90	88	89	3,314	3,292	3,414	12.3	10.0	140	120	94	90					
Nevada	24.4	22.0	61	49	44	94	90	92	92	432	581	607											
Idaho	23.9	19.5	10,279	8,155	7,995	93	90	85	82	16,800	15,655	15,757	18.0	15.0	160	120	94	92					
Washington	25.3	17.3	37,457	23,677	20,795	93	85	76	50	17,205	14,091	12,330	15.2	9.5	294	180	93	84					
Oregon	22.0	19.0	20,125	17,868	16,302	93	90	81	62	4,192	3,259	3,164	14.3	12.0	554	444	94	87					
California	15.9	21.5	8,355	13,243	14,900	88	92																
United States.	15.5	14.2	587,032	569,276	541,809	90.5	86.4	73.9	80.4	207,861	247,660	263,392	15.0	15.5	57,918	79,623	91.9	93.2	75.6	84.7	8,112	10,722	11,444

52,727,000 bus. The latest forecast of the rye crop in Hungary is 18,400,000 bus., compared with 22,095,000 bus. estimated for last year. Other cereals, exclusive of wheat, promise an average yield.

India.—The monsoon is expected to be too short for early sowing in the Punjab, East United Provinces, Rajputana, South Hyderabad, and the Madras Deccan. The first two districts are mainly wheat areas where the later stages of the monsoon are more important. During the last few days there has been an improvement in the East United Provinces. Elsewhere the monsoon has been good and well distributed.

Italy.—Estimates of the wheat crop of Italy forecast a yield of about 160,000,000 bushels.

Latvia.—The condition of winter wheat and rye is, on the whole, satisfactory. The condition of the linseed crop is reported to be very good. There is more land under cultivation to small grains this year than last and the harvest is expected to be greater.

Mexico.—Colonists report that despite the fact that rainfall has been slight in the Mexican consular district of Ciudad Juarez, the crops will measure almost up to standard. Wheat was the most promising of the grain crops and was coming into head well.

Norway.—According to a recent radiogram from Norway the Aug. 1 condition of wheat, barley, and oats is below average, while rye is above average. The condition of wheat and barley improved during the month of July, while rye and oats are not in as good a condition as they were on July 1.

Rumania.—According to reports a good harvest can be expected for oats, and barley. The wheat crop will not be large because of the short acreage.

Russia.—Latest reports from Russia indicate that the production of bread grains will be about sufficient to supply domestic requirements. The condition of the crops is reported to be very good.

Sweden.—The condition of spring wheat and rye in Sweden on June 30 was slightly below average. Oats were slightly above average in condition. All small grain crops were able to hold their own or improve their condition during June except spring rye.

Union of South Africa.—A long drouth was broken near the last of June which encouraged the wheat farmers to push forward their plowing and sowing as rapidly as possible.

Yugoslavia.—Favorable growing conditions in Yugoslavia lead to the expectation of a wheat crop at least 8,000,000 bus. greater than that of 1921 which was estimated at 51,868,000 bus.

Corn.

Argentina.—Corn shelling in Argentina was retarded during the first of July by the wet weather.

Italy.—The corn crop was still in a very promising condition the first week in July.

Rhodesia.—Owing to the drouth, the present season's corn crop in southern Rhodesia is estimated to be 46% of last year's crop, or approximately 2,005,000 bus. It is considered unlikely that after supplying local requirements there will be any surplus available for export.

Rumania.—The corn outlook in Rumania is good this year. Various estimates have placed the probable production at 184,000,000 bus. to 204,000,000 bus., compared with 99,000,000 bus. (Winchester) for last year. One report gives the probable exportable surplus as about 40,000,000 bus.

Yugoslavia.—Liberal showers and warm temperature have caused a remarkable improvement in the condition of the corn crop.

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS AUGUST 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS—Continued.

State.	Hay. Tame. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Per cent of 1921.	Hay. Tame. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Total.	Hay. Wild. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Per cent of 1921.	Hay. Wild. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Total.	Hay. All. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Hay. All. Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Hay. All. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Hay. All. Production. 1922, forecast from condition Aug. 1.	Clover hay. Yield per acre. 1921.	Clover hay. Yield per acre. 1922.	Clover hay. Production compared with 1921.	Clover hay. Quality. 10-yr. average.	Clover hay. Quality. 1922	Timothy hay. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Timothy hay. 1922	Alfalfa hay. 10-yr. average.	Alfalfa hay. 1922	Millet. 10-yr. average.	Millet. 1922	Pasture. 10-yr. average.	Pasture. 1922	Field peas. 10-yr. average.	Field peas. 1922	Field beans. 10-yr. average.	Field beans. 1922
	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	Tons	Tons	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Maine	103	1,282	100	15	92	106	1,009	1,729	1.10	1.50	150.3	96	95	91	106	.....	95	90	91	91	102	.....	.....	89	75
New Hampshire	103	464	100	12	94	106	438	644	1.30	1.60	132.5	95	93	93	105	.....	93	92	93	92	103	.....	.....	90	80
Vermont	103	927	100	13	93	103	958	1,447	1.30	1.60	133.1	97	95	93	103	95	100	91	87	93	100	.....	.....	90	80
Massachusetts	102	431	100	12	91	98	541	643	1.60	1.80	116.7	93	88	91	96	95	100	92	93	91	102	.....	.....	88	86
Rhode Island	101	45	100	1	88	90	51	59	1.60	1.70	100.0	91	94	90	94	91	90	91	96	90	95	.....	.....	89	94
Connecticut	103	330	100	9	91	94	426	475	1.65	1.80	112.0	92	83	91	94	93	96	92	95	90	100	.....	.....	90	80
New York	105	5,140	100	65	87	97	4,960	7,562	1.02	1.60	164.6	92	93	85	95	92	98	87	91	84	95	85	90	86	82
New Jersey	98	294	104	24	87	90	424	474	1.22	1.50	125.0	91	87	86	90	92	97	90	95	84	94	90	96	88	96
Pennsylvania	102	3,086	103	24	89	97	3,658	4,640	1.15	1.54	147.3	92	95	88	94	92	95	90	88	87	89	90	90	90	87
Delaware	104	76	100	1	85	87	89	101	1.00	1.30	133.3	90	84	83	85	90	90	84	90	78	87	87	92	87	92
Maryland	101	394	100	4	83	90	531	586	1.00	1.40	149.5	88	87	83	88	89	92	85	88	80	87	88	94	87	92
Virginia	104	967	105	13	83	93	939	1,166	1.00	1.20	125.9	89	87	81	91	89	92	87	93	88	99	88	94	87	91
West Virginia	106	768	102	11	86	95	882	1,079	1.26	1.45	126.3	91	94	85	92	92	93	90	90	90	95	91	93	90	92
North Carolina	101	697	99	42	89	93	753	731	1.30	1.40	108.8	92	90	88	94	88	92	85	91	89	95	84	89	85	90
South Carolina	100	396	100	6	85	88	366	348	1.50	1.50	100.0	92	84	87	.....	86	90	85	80	86	90	82	82	80	79
Georgia	100	693	100	19	88	87	629	523	1.34	1.42	107.7	91	91	85	83	87	87	84	83	89	90	85	84	83	80
Florida	95	104	100	6	91	90	85	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	93	88	88	89	86
Ohio	107	3,438	100	2	88	94	4,084	5,012	1.19	1.50	142.4	91	93	87	94	90	93	86	87	84	90	88	90	87	88
Indiana	106	2,384	100	21	85	92	2,451	3,318	1.00	1.41	169.3	89	93	83	91	89	91	81	82	78	81	82	90	82	90
Illinois	110	3,489	100	62	85	94	3,817	4,970	1.15	1.50	150.0	92	95	82	91	87	94	78	88	74	84	78	89	79	91
Michigan	108	3,162	104	62	85	96	2,994	4,516	.90	1.45	177.1	93	95	84	95	91	97	83	87	78	87	84	87	83	85
Wisconsin	106	3,246	98	357	92	93	4,573	5,764	1.25	1.70	172.6	94	93	90	92	90	85	89	86	83	88	88	90	89	92
Minnesota	101	1,968	100	1,910	90	86	5,369	5,562	1.60	1.60	101.1	94	95	88	85	92	93	89	80	88	70	91	90	89	87
Iowa	105	3,305	94	446	92	87	5,210	5,133	1.40	1.41	104.9	96	97	89	85	93	93	90	92	86	90	91	96	89	96
Missouri	108	3,456	104	134	82	82	3,758	4,015	1.20	1.40	129.5	90	93	79	80	86	88	76	83	71	85	79	86	76	88
North Dakota	104	999	102	2,354	83	98	3,605	4,357	1.45	1.75	135.4	92	95	79	95	85	98	80	90	80	90	.....	92	82	92
South Dakota	102	989	105	3,675	91	92	4,158	5,414	1.40	1.40	100.0	95	93	89	84	91	91	86	87	88	88	85	98	86	93
Nebraska	103	1,612	101	2,279	87	80	4,712	5,486	1.35	1.40	109.1	94	93	86	79	84	80	82	85	79	82	83	93	84	89
Kansas	105	1,630	105	979	80	91	3,810	4,777	1.15	1.40	133.3	92	94	81	85	77	89	70	83	75	91	81	90	74	90
Kentucky	103	1,083	100	26	84	92	1,127	1,268	1.10	1.45	157.9	89	93	82	92	87	90	80	87	79	91	83	93	81	88
Tennessee	106	1,409	100	50	84	90	1,586	1,748	1.05	1.40	140.0	91	90	81	90	87	92	82	88	81	92	84	88	81	86
Alabama	105	878	100	25	84	84	801	698	1.35	1.35	100.0	90	87	83	83	82	82	80	78	84	83	82	75	80	75
Mississippi	107	458	102	41	84	90	532	661	1.40	1.32	101.8	90	92	82	.....	82	80	83	85	84	92	79	83	78	86
Louisiana	97	202	95	14	85	91	286	298	1.75	1.50	85.7	90	87	.....	.....	85	84	87	95	86	83	81	84	80	86
Texas	100	639	99	201	83	90	1,105	1,049	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	84	85	77	75	79	86	78	83	74	83
Oklahoma	106	965	102	495	81	88	1,868	1,961	1.60	1.40	.....	92	90	83	86	78	83	76	70	75	80	81	83	73	80
Arkansas	100	670	102	132	86	85	859	834	1.20	1.25	104.4	92	91	84	81	86	89	77	80	79	84	80	86	77	84
Montana	110	1,150	115	756	83	94	2,407	2,988	1.60	1.80	127.4	95	93	84	91	86	95	75	90	82	96	84	90	82	92
Wyoming	102	696	102	249	92	92	1,423	1,610	1.60	1.60	100.0	95	95	91	90	92	90	82	90	91	90	93	.....	89	94
Colorado	91	1,087	90	366	92	80	2,914	2,261	2.00	1.80	83.3	96	92	93	82	91	80	84	76	90	70	93	90	88	75
New Mexico	90	172	50	24	91	70	499	310	2.00	1.50	75.0	94	90	90	40	92	85	84	50	85	54	86	80	84	30
Arizona	120	180	80	12	94	90	465	628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	90	90	90	89	85	.....	.....	89	88
Utah	102	500	98	104	90	94	1,401	1,510	2.25	1.90	83.3	98	97	95	92	87	97	89	50	89	88	93	95	91	93
Nevada	101	179	100	179	92	100	672	752	1.95	1.75	.....	97	90	90	100	93	99	.....	.....	91	97	.....	.....	93	.....
Idaho	93	957	97	127	91	89	3,180	2,799	2.30	2.00	88.9	96	98	90	83	92	92	93	95	88	83	88	90	90	90
Washington	95	958	91	27	91	78	2,666	1,899	2.40	1.80	75.1	95	98	91	74	91	88	90	.....	86	53	86	65	88	70
Oregon	97	965	98	228	93	85	2,544	2,128	2.25	1.70	71.8	94	98	93	88	93	90	91	99	89	92	92	90	90	85
California	98	2,086	96	160	87	91	5,187	4,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	92	.....	.....	81	84	.....	.....	83	92
United States	103.9	61,006	101.9	15,774	87.6	90.8	96,802	110,368	1.23	1.51	135.0	92.3	93.5	85.6	90.7	86.8	89.2	79.6	83.0	82.5	87.9	83.2	84.9	83.4	80.2

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 133.)

Lake ports were heavy. Eastern Lake ports reported an increased demand for storage space. The demand from the country trade was slow. Flour middlings and reddog were steady. Receipts in markets were good and the movement, particularly for storage, heavy.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Recent declines resulted in a better demand for cottonseed meal and prices were slightly firmer. The demand was not broad, however, but was confined largely to immediate needs. As stocks in country dealers' hands are considered by the trade as rather low, a continued fair demand is expected. Texas mills offered 43% cake and meal at around $31.50 per ton f. o. b. shipping points for October, November, and December shipment, and some business was worked on this basis for shipment to Gulf ports, intended for export later in the season. The same grade of meal was offered rather liberally in the Chicago market at $43–$45 per ton, with owners appearing anxious sellers. Stocks at mills and shipments were about normal for this time of the year. Hulls were quiet, little interest having been shown by the trade for this feed.

Linseed meal and cake.—Little change was noted in the linseed meal and cake situation. A number of mills have suspended operations temporarily but those still running offered rather liberal supplies. Stocks in dealers' hands continued light. Resellers appeared well supplied and quoted 50¢–$1 below mill prices. The export demand was poor and little improvement is expected in the near future. The domestic demand was also small in most sections but fairly good in the Northwest. Receipts and movement were light.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was fair. Mill offerings were good but not pressing the market. Prices were unchanged from last week, or on a basis of $29.85 Chicago for August shipment with the usual guarantee, and September shipment was quoted at the same price minus the guarantee. Independent firms reported that their business was rather slack, partly because dealers were well supplied, and partly because of their inability to compete with guarantees made by the larger manufacturers. Production was good, being unchanged from last week. Shipments from mills were moderately large.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices continued firm in sympathy with the price of corn, coupled with light first-hand offerings. The demand was fairly good and about equal to the offerings of resellers. Supplies were short in most sections. Grinding was reduced by a number of plants because of

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS AUGUST 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS—Continued.

State.	Potatoes.					Sweet potatoes.					Tobacco.					Buckwheat.					
	Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Preliminary acreage, 1922.		Condition Aug. 1.		Production.	
	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in December.	1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in December.	1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in December.	1922 forecast for condition— July 1.	1922 forecast for condition— Aug. 1.	Per cent of 1921.	Total.	10-yr. average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in December.	1922 forecast from condition Aug. 1.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Maine	90	79	37,152	25,515	24,530											100	13	91	90	351	339
New Hampshire	89	76	2,240	1,868	1,664											100	1	94	97	21	27
Vermont	90	87	3,750	3,286	3,212											98	4	90	92	88	99
Massachusetts	86	86	3,335	3,431	3,367						82	70	13,700	14,013	13,020	95	1	91	95	18	19
Rhode Island	85	85	345	385	365											100			96		
Connecticut	85	90	2,369	2,645	2,812						88	66	45,074	39,933	33,495	100	2	92	91	35	37
New York	84	87	33,990	34,712	35,809						86	76	2,500	2,408	2,189	108	208	88	91	4,150	4,164
New Jersey	78	92	9,025	11,727	12,672	87	93	1,870	2,697	2,697						95	8	91	91	168	164
Pennsylvania	83	87	21,586	24,985	25,724	86	91	248	248	255	86	90	61,320	60,372	59,409	103	232	91	90	5,175	4,698
Delaware	81	85	500	918	969	88	94	900	1,344	1,316						104	7	88	92	98	135
Maryland	79	82	3,185	4,802	4,809	88	94	900	1,340	1,363	82	77	18,590	29,925	25,333	100	9	91	83	171	164
Virginia	84	83	14,688	15,214	15,214	88	90	4,180	5,796	5,879	81	92	91,850	161,515	161,515	102	17	90	92	357	360
West Virginia	82	85	4,080	4,561	4,915	89	91	345	364	363	81	89	6,000	6,962	7,610	105	33	92	90	682	683
North Carolina	83	85	4,048	3,980	4,066	86	89	10,302	10,849	11,132	80	76	252,000	280,416	308,864	100	5	88	94	85	103
South Carolina	79	75	2,550	2,772	2,722	84	84	7,885	9,724	9,784	76	65	50,400	52,650	53,235						
Georgia	81	83	1,725	1,827	1,888	87	88	12,410	13,356	13,510	85	70	7,896	6,264	6,545						
Florida	83	86	1,564	2,393	2,393	90	89	2,720	3,210	3,247	90	90	3,600	3,030	2,997						
Ohio	76	80	6,728	9,437	10,248	83	86	321	316	322	78	78	38,640	47,736	47,050	105	22	89	88	525	445
Indiana	70	73	3,570	5,322	5,676	80	83	396	321	331	75	82	12,250	14,911	16,679	100	6	84	83	114	105
Illinois	70	68	6,413	8,237	8,242	78	82	990	881	893						125	5	84	92	70	101
Michigan	81	87	27,200	35,162	36,418											108	42	84	85	624	632
Wisconsin	83	92	21,420	34,538	38,022						88	81	61,488	51,414	46,162	106	42	88	91	596	688
Minnesota	82	83	27,525	42,905	40,909											120	32	89	82	432	499
Iowa	78	84	4,128	6,832	8,291	82	88	312	401	405						100	5	88	89	75	80
Missouri	72	67	4,756	5,508	5,909	76	82	1,400	1,270	1,446	76	87	3,700	4,503	5,220	115	1	80	80	14	14
North Dakota	82	88	11,520	19,900	20,328																
South Dakota	83	90	4,400	8,550	9,180																
Nebraska	78	87	8,160	8,004	10,305											100	1	83	90	16	19
Kansas	71	72	4,160	4,241	4,540	78	82	500	418	426											
Kentucky	75	80	3,770	4,693	5,050	83	90	1,872	1,798	1,912	76	84	325,710	520,502	520,279	105	8	86	90	160	158
Tennessee	78	88	1,820	2,663	2,872	84	88	4,400	3,939	4,324	76	81	78,750	118,087	115,020	100	3	88	88	54	55
Alabama	78	82	2,400	4,931	5,237	83	83	12,150	15,492	14,611	80		1,500								
Mississippi	76	81	1,088	1,362	1,361	82	89	8,560	10,987	10,962											
Louisiana	76	80	1,809	1,792	1,879	83	88	8,272	7,868	7,929											
Texas	70	70	2,072	2,398	2,320	76	80	8,200	9,177	9,108											
Oklahoma	72	81	2,088	2,647	2,770	76	81	2,646	2,643	2,690											
Arkansas	75	77	1,815	2,17[illegible]	2,244	80	83	5,670	5,098	5,291											
Montana	81	90	5,060	6,599	7,056																
Wyoming	87	94	2,052	3,202	3,243																
Colorado	88	81	11,070	18,580	17,862																
New Mexico	83	70	296	393	314	86	90	126	137	138											
Arizona	88	75	460	539	598	93	88	125	289	280											
Utah	89	91	2,415	3,516	3,574																
Nevada	91	99	592	1,054	1,129																
Idaho	89	93	10,545	13,664	14,253																
Washington	86	70	7,425	8,184	6,972																
Oregon	90	75	3,870	5,222	4,658																
California	87	93	10,064	11,335	11,309	91	88	960	1,371	1,307											
United States	81.3	84.3	346,823	428,607	439,900	83.9	86.3	98,660	111,334	111,921	78.9	80.9	1,075,418	1,414,641	1,424,622	105.4	70.7	89.0	89.7	14,079	13,788

inability to secure coal. Yellow hominy was in better supply than white hominy and was quoted at $1 per ton discount in a few markets. Receipts and movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal prices were firm and in a few markets advanced 50¢ per ton. The demand improved and a good inquiry was noted from Eastern and Southern States. Spot stocks in most markets were very light and decreased rapidly. Production was light. Supplies at mills were short, particularly in Colorado where, because of drought conditions, production and supplies were not thought by manufacturers to exceed 50% of normal for this season of the year. Receipts and shipments were fair.

Australian Wheat Surplus on June 1 Placed at 86,000,000 Bushels.

The total exports of wheat and flour from Australia between Dec. 1, 1921, and May 31, 1922, amounted to 67,606,000 bus. of wheat, of which 60,500,000 bus. belonged to the 1921–22 crop. Assuming that the aggregate yield of the Commonwealth was 128,000,000 bus.—the latest official estimate—and allowing 11,000,000 bus. for seed, and 31,000,000 bus. for food requirements, the exportable surplus for the year would appear to be approximately 86,000,000 bus.

With 60,500,000 bus. already actually exported the balance on hand at the beginning of June was roughly 25,500,000 bus. which, at the prevailing rate of export, should be cleared away by Aug. 31.

PRICES OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, 1918–1921.

Yearly Averages Based on Monthly Averages Weighted by Monthly Movement.

State.	Lint cotton per pound, crop of—				Cotton seed per ton, crop of—			
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.				
United States	28.76	35.36	15.84	16.90	$65.32	$67.18	$22.92	$29.72
North Carolina	27.79	35.44	14.74	17.02	67.36	74.30	25.72	33.19
South Carolina	29.10	36.36	16.00	17.33	68.03	74.98	23.09	34.45
Georgia	29.35	35.87	16.92	17.27	67.76	75.08	26.50	31.73
Florida	40.74	36.08	17.84	16.34	66.23	66.80	28.10	31.83
Alabama	28.79	34.94	15.92	16.88	67.15	72.85	26.67	30.70
Mississippi	28.21	36.18	15.44	17.03	64.84	65.80	24.10	28.62
Louisiana	28.50	36.02	16.80	15.84	63.80	65.57	26.08	27.42
Texas	29.48	34.40	17.31	16.76	62.28	59.93	21.38	28.05
Arkansas	28.11	35.28	13.69	17.23	64.32	63.30	22.96	28.21
Tennessee	27.59	34.05	13.95	16.43	64.19	66.73	25.49	30.49
Missouri		31.62	13.42	15.70	62.70	72.68	22.71	31.41
Oklahoma	27.30	35.98	12.78	16.42	62.19	60.02	18.88	24.78

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS AUGUST 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS—Continued.

State.	Apples. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Apples. Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Apples. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec. Total.	Apples. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec. Commercial.	Apples. Production. 1922 forecast from condition Aug. 1. Total.	Apples. Production. 1922 forecast from condition Aug. 1. Commercial.	Peaches. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Peaches. Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Peaches. Production. 1921 subject to final revision in Dec.	Peaches. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	Peaches. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	Pears. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Pears. Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Pears. Production. 1921 subject to final revision in Dec.	Pears. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	Pears. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	Grapes. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Grapes. Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Sorghum (for sirup). Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Sorghum (for sirup). Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Sorghum (for sirup). Production. 1921 subject to final revision in Dec.	Sorghum (for sirup). Production. 1922 forecast from condition Aug. 1
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bbls.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 galls.	1,000 galls.
Maine	62	40	4,060	630	1,936	361																
New Hampshire	61	55	700	110	990	145	48	60	29	36	30	67	75	17	18	20	83	90				
Vermont	58	65	600	116	932	124						64	70	6	10	8	84	80				
Massachusetts	63	60	1,125	172	2,580	395	48	70	185	175	182	69	80	45	84	81	82	87				
Rhode Islaud	62	50	63	8	234	14	50	65	12	27	26	70	68	8	8	10	82	86				
Connecticut	63	55	758	70	1,266	106	53	73	290	241	256	70	76	50	52	54	84	82				
New York	55	70	12,557	3,000	32,645	6,529	48	90	1,700	2,888	2,981	58	86	1,525	2,615	2,896	75	93				
New Jersey	62	78	667	132	2,377	476	60	72	347	1,807	1,890	56	55	185	428	487	83	83				
Pennsylvania	56	60	2,208	221	11,400	1,216	49	58	350	1,373	1,477	56	60	220	487	532	74	95				
Delaware	59	88	68	14	865	187	58	80	7	239	261	48	40	9	92	112	77	83				
Maryland	58	52	225	20	1,587	265	57	48	59	412	462	56	50	35	224	249	79	58				
Virginia	57	41	708	136	8,063	1,478	51	55	52	766	795	47	44	30	251	257	79	63	86	92	1,079	1,304
West Virginia	51	40	420	130	5,392	845	48	48	48	647	676	38	25	2	33	31	71	59	88	90	760	778
North Carolina	56	80	593	25	5,107	238	57	85	644	1,280	1,408	50	65	100	168	182	81	82	86	87	3,008	2,775
South Carolina	63	68	293		382		65	60	566	907	768	61	60	115	116	107	80	73	84	84	1,890	1,852
Georgia	64	69	698	58	1,100	92	72	63	6,550	5,206	5,390	59	64	171	188	194	81	78	86	78	3,478	2,831
Florida							70	70	130	134	134	49	60	40	59	59			88	90	120	130
Ohio	48	48	3,390	360	8,188	682	38	60	335	1,296	1,516	47	70	126	413	482	75	85	84	86	320	344
Indiana	48	70	1,029	109	4,462	298	34	83	26	560	632	46	72	70	290	318	78	91	80	85	960	935
Illinois	50	79	2,381	397	8,911	1,485	33	90	76	788	927	49	76	100	504	568	79	95	76	85	880	803
Michigan	58	72	6,317	1,208	11,572	1,659	42	78	358	1,248	1,307	59	85	532	615	676	74	93				
Wisconsin	64	77	1,050	64	1,771	89						73	90	16	18	19	85	96	86	89	140	146
Minnesota	65	68	900	64	1,020	41											83	93	90	86	220	189
Iowa	49	86	630	25	3,475	116	22	96	85	79	101	46	83	5	54	61	78	95	89	93	672	651
Missouri	50	79	480	30	8,763	1,168	33	87		1,914	2,088	45	67	4	462	482	73	94	78	84	2,408	2,470
South Dakota	65	80	126		228	3																
Nebraska	52	84	125	17	1,279	128	19	90		58	67	52	85	2	24	25	70	90	86	91	172	160
Kansas	45	78	172	29	2,842	473	26	88	24	562	568	46	75	7	193	220	66	93	79	89	405	317
Kentucky	54	80	636	31	5,007	167	46	84	80	1,120	1,227	47	67	4	128	143	73	80	81	90	4,080	4,579
Tennessee	53	78	754	45	4,653	108	50	85	320	1,794	2,020	42	62	65	221	221	72	85	82	81	4,032	3,295
Alabama	57	65	890	15	1,170	20	63	51	1,230	1,148	976	57	61	180	185	182	78	75	82	71	7,650	6,338
Mississippi	57	68	145		262		65	64	322	558	520	60	73	167	151	158	76	80	80	76	4,664	3,607
Louisiana	62	48	35		46		62	45	264	214	186	66	56	38	47	41	79	67	80	85	90	106
Texas	59	48	274	21	2,783	157	56	37	2,200	1,714	1,744	62	60	406	402	389	72	74	79	76	3,045	2,766
Oklahoma	56	63	486	21	1,193	40	42	70	360	2,051	2,200	46	61	36	171	179	68	81	77	76	1,458	1,253
Arkansas	56	65	120	16	3,970	860	48	76	435	2,454	2,745	52	66	39	95	107	74	88	80	80	3,960	2,966
Montana	70	67	975	175	909	133						62	75	7	7	8						
Wyoming	70	70	19		40																	
Colorado	66	83	3,200	812	3,772	918	60	85	860	774	850	70	85	483	431	379	78	86				
New Mexico	62	55	483	123	851	179	45	40	8	88	98	62	30	24	44	28	78	80	86	80	63	68
Arizona	70	55	47	6	101	10	69	53	54	86	85	73	50	16	14	14	86	80				
Utah	75	84	1,037	198	995	182	71	84	763	960	1,022	72	84	81	83	84	85	90				
Nevada	65	85	24		63	1	63	45	4	5	5	67	50	3	4	4	95	95				
Idaho	71	80	4,400	1,349	4,282	1,070	59	70	150	220	243	72	83	55	70	73	79	87				
Washington	81	81	29,062	8,300	28,012	7,750	67	75	772	1,210	1,192	77	75	1,710	1,639	1,778	86	88				
Oregon	76	75	6,667	1,667	6,383	1,490	62	78	190	400	402	74	80	836	836	904	86	90				
California	76	87	6,500	1,280	7,867	1,704	82	96	12,848	16,863	16,519	79	81	3,120	3,666	3,617	88	96				
United States	57.2	67.4	98,097	21,204	201,726	33,402	55.9	74.7	32,733	54,302	55,976	59.4	73.0	10,705	15,613	16,452	83.3	95.2	81.5	80.5	45,554	40,663

State.	Rice. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Rice. Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Rice. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Rice. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	Rice. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	Peanuts. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Peanuts. Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Peanuts. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Peanuts. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	Peanuts. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	Grain sorghums. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Grain sorghums. Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Grain sorghums. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Grain sorghums. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	Grain sorghums. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	Beans. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. average.	Beans. Condition Aug. 1. 1922	Beans. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Beans. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— July 1.	Beans. Production. 1922 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New York																86	82	1,072	1,193	1,193
Virginia						83	65	109,068	97,841	90,805										
North Carolina						82	66	129,579	116,693	101,841										
South Carolina	82	80	175	171	165	84	80	33,250	34,338	33,501										
Georgia	84	75	78	74	72	86	81	133,320	108,346	109,700										
Florida	89	86	88	70	70	91	85	54,000	52,555	51,347										
Michigan																83	85	2,972	4,810	4,923
Iowa													780							
Missouri											80	87	276							
Nebraska											84	88	330							
Kansas											77	86	18,361	23,131	23,901					
Tennessee						78	85	8,487	12,702	12,554										
Alabama	81	80	20	26	26	85	78	181,500	131,524	128,236										
Mississippi	82	90	20	29	32	82	82	12,350	11,594	11,194										
Louisiana	88	88	16,560	18,878	18,293	84	85	8,766	9,814	9,479										
Texas	88	78	5,596	5,331	5,080	80	75	123,825	112,973	106,812	80	81	56,550	55,475	53,456					
Oklahoma						78	77	10,800	13,595	13,391	79	70	26,040	28,541	23,432					
Arkansas	90	87	6,688	6,384	6,612	81	80	11,520	10,896	10,394										
Colorado											84	78	3,910	5,117	4,805	88	75	342	810	690
New Mexico											84	70	3,323	3,624	2,984	84	30	830	650	311
Arizona											94	86	1,200	999	955	89	88	68	75	71
Idaho																90	90	216	221	227
California	91	91	7,290	8,122	8,399						90	92	4,340	4,296	4,160	83	92	3,618	4,988	5,399
United States	88.1	86.9	36,515	39,085	38,749	84.1	74.8	816,465	712,871	679,254	79.9	79.3	115,110	121,183	113,693		83.2	9,118	12,747	12,814

Report on Certain Truck Crops in Indiana and Ohio.

Reports from the field service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the date of August 5 supply the following information concerning certain truck crops in Indiana and Ohio:

Onions.—Early planted onions in Indiana already show good size, while the late plantings have improved during July and promise a good yield. In Steuben and DeKalb Counties onions have improved in the Ashley-Hudson section and are now in good condition. Yields will be light at Kendallville but will be heavy in other sections of Noble County and in the adjoining sections in Whitley, Allen, and LaGrange Counties. Elkhart, Kosciusko, Marshall, and Fulton Counties all promise excellent yields. In Starke County some fields show lack of moisture and there are thin fields, but heavy yields elsewhere will bring the total for the county up to the average.

Jasper County, which shows a larger increase in acreage over last year than the other counties show, has a somewhat larger percentage of late planting but the crop is in fine condition, there is plenty of moisture, and the yield for the county promises to be one of the best in the State.

For the State as a whole, the yield should be close to 350 bus. per acre and may run as high as 375 bus. if late onions turn out as well as the earlier plantings. Several cars of white onions have already moved. Harvesting of onions will become general about Aug. 10 and will continue into September.

In Ohio, Hardin County has 4,000 acres of commercial onions compared with 3,400 acres last year. Growing conditions are excellent and injury from thrips has been unusually light. Earlier fields which are approaching maturity show good size and excellent quality, and the outlook is promising for the later fields. Although there are thin fields, the average stand is much better than a year ago and there is a much higher percentage of medium to large onions. A few white onions were being harvested on Aug. 2 and there will be a few early cars of other varieties, but general harvesting will begin Aug. 15 to 20. A large proportion of fields will probably run 400 to 500 bus. per acre and the county should average 350 bus. per acre and may run slightly above. Lake County onions are in fine condition. In the Carey section—which includes Wyandot, Seneca, and Hancock Counties—onions have a poor stand and a yield of 300 bus. per acre is expected. In Medina County the acreage was reduced by early heavy rains and is now about 225 acres. The crop is growing well and will move mostly after Aug. 15. Onions in early fields are large and the yield may run as high as 450 bus. per acre.

Cabbage.—In Medina County, Ohio, 86 acres of cabbage at Lodi will begin to move during the week of Aug. 6–12. The crop is in good condition.

Celery.—The area of celery at Lodi, Medina County, Ohio, is 90 acres compared with 86 acres last year. The crop shows good color and growing conditions are favorable.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand has issued a statement to the effect that the rates of freight on beef to be shipped from the Dominion to the United Kingdom from May 15 to Oct. 31 have been reduced by ¼ d. ($.005 at par) per lb. The new figures are: Frozen beef in quarters, 1⅛ d. ($.022); in crates and cases, 1⅜ d. ($.028); in bags, 1½ d. ($.030) per lb., all plus 2½%.

CONDITION OF SPECIFIED COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS ON AUGUST 1.

State.	Cabbage.				Onions.				Tomatoes.			
	Aug. 1, 7-yr. av.	Aug. 1, 1921.	July 1, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922.	Aug. 1, 7-yr. av.	Aug. 1, 1921.	July 1, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922.	Aug. 1, 7-yr. av.	Aug. 1, 1921.	July 1, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922.
	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
Arkansas									79	73	85	87
California					88	90	90	81	89	84	91	93
Colorado	84	86	90	88	72	81	88	71	88	91	89	96
Delaware									78	73	91	68
Idaho					91	95	94	98				
Illinois	78	39	89	98	78	42	82	80	80	77	80	88
Indiana	80	48	81	94	77	50	73	88	78	57	89	94
Iowa	78	64	90	88	75	51	83	82	83	71	82	88
Kansas									78	85	82	95
Kentucky									77	49	77	90
Maryland					85	80	56	90	75	70	88	71
Massachusetts					76	55	79	61				
Michigan	79	55	95	99	75	55	89	96	83	75	85	86
Minnesota	86	69	93	90	77	47	95	85	86	82	100	75
Missouri									82	83	73	77
Nebraska									82	88	86	89
New Jersey	86	72	92	95	85	76	83	91	83	73	90	91
New York	81	62	93	88	71	64	74	67	84	77	73	87
Ohio	81	68	90	87	79	55	88	92	79	64	79	94
Oklahoma									74	84	100	85
Oregon	83	79	68	87	80	80	73	85	81	72	91	87
Pennsylvania	84	66	100	88	83	51	95	95	80	76	81	89
Tennessee									79	53	86	98
Utah					93	95	91	90				
Virginia	84	52	82	96					75	54	79	70
Washington	79	67	66	87	79	66	97	95	87	89	75	97
West Virginia									79	40	89	78
Wisconsin	82	62	90	89	74	39	90	87	85	80	73	91
Average	82	65	91	90	78	62	83	80	81	67	82	88

State.	Snap beans.		Cantaloupes.		Celery.		Sweet corn.		Cucumbers.		Lettuce.		Watermelons.	
	July 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.
	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
Ark.	78	88	73	75					60	91			76	78
Calif.	83	98	87	66					93	93	89		87	84
Colo.	69	89	87	100					78	94			88	82
Del.	60		86	85			93	86	105	63			91	66
Ida.							90	90				102		
Ill.	68	63	73	70			90	88	81	82			79	75
Ind.	78	88	85	78		97	84	85	87	82			77	85
Iowa	100		82	80			87	88					87	75
Ky.	85								90	90				
Me.	80	58					81	65						
Md.	87	90	89	86			85	94	87	78			92	78
Mass.									75	90				
Mich.	82	91	97	70	96	92	84	89	83	89	72	70		
Minn.	90						92	66	80	75				
Mo.			75	80									87	61
Nebr.							88	95						
N. H.							80	65						
N. J.	92	96	91	91	90		75	96	89	80				
N. Y.	70	76			86	90	71	72	85	92	75	80		
Ohio	91				82	80	79	76	82	87				
Okla.													73	85
Oreg.	85	75								82				
Pa.	85	90			92		86	86			50			
Tenn.	79	98	70	70			90	92						
Utah	80													
Vt.							80	67						
Va.	76	76					84	92					75	76
Wash.	90	60	75	90			80	95	80	92				
W. Va.	100													
Wis.	83	90					79	86	70	80				
Av.	83	89	85	85	93	89	85	83	79	87	86	86	84	76

NOTE.—In New Jersey the condition of eggplant on Aug. 1 was 92% of a normal condition and green pepper 95%, and in New York the condition of cauliflower was 86%.

Condition of Certain Commercial Truck Crops on August 1.

The commercial cabbage crop had a condition of 90% of normal on Aug. 1, according to reports received from the field service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is much above the 7-year average condition of 82%.

A condition of 80% is reported for commercial onions on Aug. 1, compared with the 7-year average of 78%. For commercial tomatoes a condition of 88% on Aug. 1 compares with the 7-year average of 81%.

Snap beans gained in condition from 83% on July 1 to 89% on Aug. 1, and cucumbers gained from 79% to 87%. A condition of 85% is reported for cantaloupes, and a condition of 86% for lettuce. These two figures are unchanged from July 1.

The condition of celery declined from 93% on July 1 to 89% on Aug. 1, the condition of sweet corn from 85% to 83%, and the condition of watermelons from 84% to 76%.

ESTIMATED CONDITION OF CERTAIN CROPS IN FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 1.

[100=normal condition.]

Crop.	Florida.				California.			
	Aug. 1—			July 1,	Aug. 1—			July 1,
	1920	1921	1922	1922.	1920	1921	1922	1922.
Pineapples	[1] 73	[1] 75	[1] 80	[1] 85				
Oranges	89	86	88	86	84	86	55	61
Lemons					86	84	53	56
Limes	80	83	82	81				
Grapefruit	80	86	83	80				
Peaches	[1] 72	[1] 60	[1] 60	70	89	72	96	98
Pears	[1] 25	[1] 40	[1] 60	60	76	58	81	80
Watermelons					90	90	93	92
Cantaloupes					85	87	94	95
Apricots					53	48	65	59
Prunes					74	72	78	76
Figs					98	85	88	91
Plums					70	66	79	79
Olives					75	63	45	60
Almonds					62	60	82	79
Walnuts					82	72	92	85
Grapes:								
For wine					93	67	100	100
For raisins					85	65	95	98
For table					90	60	92	92
Lima beans					51	77	93	90

[1] Production compared with a full crop.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, JULY 15, 1921 AND 1922.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per, 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Wool (unwashed), per lb.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bushel.		Apples. Per barrel.		Peaches, per bushel.		Tomatoes, per bushel.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	9.00	9.30	7.20	7.50	9.40	8.70	5.70	5.70	10.00	10.60	18	31	57.00	61.00	165	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	7.70	9.00	6.10	5.90	9.10	9.60	5.20	6.80	10.60	10.80	19	31	80.00	70.00	139	148	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	7.40	9.50	4.30	4.90	7.10	8.20	4.00	4.50	7.60	9.40	18	32	59.00	63.00	147	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	9.20	10.40	5.50	6.40	10.60	9.90	.....	5.30	.....	10.20	16	33	97.00	86.00	245	150	300	250	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	10.00	10.00	6.20	7.00	11.00	11.00	7.00	6.00	10.00	12.50	16	24	100.00	85.00	.....	.....	450	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	8.30	10.40	8.00	7.00	10.80	11.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.00	86.00	177	154	150	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	8.10	9.60	5.40	5.20	9.70	9.80	4.70	4.90	10.20	10.90	18	33	67.00	65.00	142	131	120	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	8.50	10.00	6.70	6.50	11.50	11.50	10.00	10.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	100.00	80.00	180	150	155	100	4.50	3.00	340	215	4.00	3.75
Pennsylvania	8.70	9.80	7.10	7.20	8.50	9.50	4.80	5.80	9.30	10.20	19	34	63.00	61.00	135	130	200	150	5.90	4.50	285	285	3.70	4.00
Delaware	11.00	9.60	7.50	7.50	12.00	9.70	6.00	5.00	11.00	11.00	.....	35	75.00	63.00	98	100	200	80	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	9.30	9.90	7.20	7.10	9.70	9.10	4.20	4.60	9.20	10.90	18	36	73.00	63.00	112	104	225	135	.....	4.00	.....	150	1.80	2.10
Virginia	8.20	9.60	6.00	6.10	7.90	7.50	3.50	4.70	8.30	10.20	17	35	48.00	41.00	100	90	160	125	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	2.70
West Virginia	8.30	8.80	6.60	6.50	8.20	7.70	4.00	4.90	7.20	9.10	17	37	56.00	50.00	105	102	225	125	10.00	2.50	330	200	3.70	2.00
North Carolina	9.50	9.90	5.20	4.90	6.60	6.40	5.60	5.80	7.50	8.60	20	26	48.20	43.60	116	112	135	108	4.50	2.75	223	168	2.48	2.00
South Carolina	8.80	9.00	4.60	4.10	6.50	6.40	7.50	6.90	9.00	8.50	.....	.....	46.00	40.00	112	88	120	100	.....	.....	150	100	.....	2.00
Georgia	6.70	8.00	3.90	3.50	5.00	5.00	4.10	6.00	5.60	7.20	15	31	38.40	35.00	96	82	150	97	.....	.....	125	140	1.55	1.51
Florida	8.00	8.00	4.70	4.60	6.70	6.20	5.00	4.50	6.50	6.00	18	25	62.00	54.00	135	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	225	2.40	2.35
Ohio	9.20	10.10	6.50	6.60	8.70	8.90	3.50	4.90	8.00	9.80	22	43	54.00	56.00	113	111	200	185	4.65	5.25	315	320	5.38	5.00
Indiana	8.80	10.10	5.90	6.50	8.00	8.30	2.90	4.20	7.60	9.80	16	32	47.00	49.00	104	92	169	136	5.33	4.16	350	213	4.75	2.56
Illinois	8.30	9.60	5.80	6.90	7.70	8.20	3.80	5.00	7.50	10.00	15	30	58.00	57.00	96	91	197	130	5.29	3.50	319	130	3.62	2.50
Michigan	8.30	9.50	5.70	6.20	9.10	8.80	4.00	5.40	8.70	10.80	19	37	58.00	55.00	122	120	160	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	7.90	9.10	4.50	5.00	7.50	7.50	3.70	4.80	7.40	10.10	17	31	52.00	59.00	117	115	220	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	7.70	8.90	4.80	5.10	6.30	7.00	4.20	5.20	7.50	9.60	14	28	50.00	50.00	110	105	.....	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	8.30	9.50	6.40	7.60	7.30	7.90	4.30	6.00	8.10	10.50	14	32	55.00	62.00	109	97	249	150	.....	.....	335	388	4.88	3.68
Missouri	8.20	9.30	5.70	6.40	6.90	7.00	3.60	5.10	7.00	9.40	13	30	50.00	47.00	70	63	200	105	6.50	2.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	7.00	8.20	4.00	5.50	6.00	6.70	3.50	6.00	5.50	9.60	17	25	48.00	52.00	87	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	7.40	8.90	5.40	6.10	6.80	7.10	5.10	5.80	8.20	10.00	14	31	58.00	59.50	77	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	7.90	8.80	6.40	6.70	7.40	8.00	5.20	5.50	8.30	10.40	14	30	63.00	60.00	92	83	250	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.00
Kansas	8.00	9.30	5.70	6.50	6.80	7.10	4.50	5.90	7.60	10.30	10	30	54.00	54.00	75	65	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	200	4.50	3.35
Kentucky	8.70	9.60	5.30	5.60	7.10	6.70	3.70	4.20	7.60	9.40	16	30	48.00	43.00	85	76	185	95	11.00	3.25	250	175	3.20	1.45
Tennessee	7.70	9.50	4.00	4.50	5.90	3.50	4.00	4.60	6.90	10.00	14	27	39.50	25.00	89	82	150	85	3.70	2.60	215	105	2.50	1.45
Alabama	7.10	8.30	3.70	3.60	4.80	5.20	5.00	5.60	6.20	8.40	11	27	39.00	32.00	82	82	120	100	5.00	3.17	135	150	1.90	1.71
Mississippi	6.80	7.30	3.40	3.00	4.70	4.40	4.00	3.90	5.40	7.90	14	30	38.00	31.00	76	76	.....	128	.....	.....	165	173	.....	1.31
Louisiana	7.70	6.70	4.80	4.60	5.70	5.70	4.50	4.30	5.80	6.30	10	15	47.90	37.80	82	88	113	150	.....	.....	145	146	1.44	1.80
Texas	7.10	7.60	4.60	4.40	5.70	5.00	4.40	6.10	7.10	7.00	14	33	70.00	47.00	72	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	185	1.41	1.90
Oklahoma	7.70	8.50	4.70	4.70	6.00	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.00	48.00	74	65	140	130	.....	.....	150	115	3.30	3.00
Arkansas	6.40	7.10	3.80	3.30	5.70	5.10	4.20	4.00	4.70	6.50	10	21	36.00	33.50	68	64	140	120	.....	3.40	150	130	1.70	1.45
Montana	8.00	9.00	5.50	6.00	7.90	8.70	4.90	6.70	7.00	9.60	18	36	77.00	63.00	60	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	8.00	9.00	6.20	7.00	8.30	10.00	5.50	6.70	8.00	10.00	17	32	72.00	67.00	51	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	8.00	8.90	5.80	6.30	7.60	7.30	5.00	7.20	8.10	11.10	15	35	63.00	65.00	81	78	100	190	3.00	5.70	.....	.....	.....	3.70
New Mexico	8.00	8.80	5.00	6.60	7.70	8.30	5.00	6.80	6.50	9.20	12	30	70.00	58.00	67	60	175	180	5.25	5.40	500	275	.....	.....
Arizona	8.50	9.20	6.20	5.60	9.20	7.00	4.50	7.00	8.00	10.50	.....	37	95.00	85.00	90	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	1.75
Utah	8.30	8.70	5.50	6.00	8.00	9.50	4.50	7.30	6.80	10.00	15	29	62.00	68.00	90	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	200	.....	.....
Nevada	8.00	9.50	6.00	6.70	7.80	8.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	11.00	16	30	70.00	95.00	45	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	7.60	9.50	5.10	5.70	7.30	7.00	4.10	5.80	6.80	8.50	14	29	62.00	70.50	90	91	135	170	4.05	5.10	.....	.....	.....	2.25
Washington	9.00	10.60	5.00	5.50	7.50	7.30	3.40	6.20	5.80	7.60	14	26	69.00	64.00	97	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	12.00	10.50	6.00	6.00	10.00	7.70	3.70	6.00	5.50	7.70	15	30	62.00	65.00	90	90	200	250	6.00	7.50	250	200	.....	.....
California	9.20	10.50	6.00	6.20	8.50	7.90	4.80	6.40	6.90	9.40	11	35	87.00	80.00	98	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	8.09	9.12	5.40	5.76	7.37	7.49	4.34	6.11	7.37	9.55	15.5	32.5	56.55	54.20	94.27	87.65	165.3	181.7	4.65	5.56	205.3	161.4	3.20	2.70

FARM PRICE COMPARISONS.

1921-22 Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Pre-war (1910-1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.
Wheat	150	123	140	128	123	116	121	107	108	107	109	131	132	135	128	117	114
Corn	101	92	92	90	87	77	87	65	73	75	77	91	92	92	91	90	91
Oats	97	89	91	85	84	77	79	76	78	81	83	91	90	92	92	89	87
Barley	85	76	80	82	86	80	75	69	70	71	70	79	82	87	89	85	87
Rye	163	146	153	144	140	125	118	102	95	97	97	117	116	121	120	107	101
Buckwheat	151	159	153	146	154	153	146	117	114	118	120	121	128	128	129	130	123
Flaxseed	82	71	83	87	95	97	97	89	93	93	101	124	126	131	135	133	124
Potatoes	114	98	97	94	154	210	199	206	183	173	176	176	167	150	150	139	129
Sweet potatoes	137	130	134	136	149	145	127	117	122	120	116	127	120	117	126	130	133
Apples	117	126	138	166	217	233	271	295	219	191	176	182	174	186	174	195	169
Hay	112	107	102	105	101	101	98	96	98	97	95	98	102	106	103	99	95
Cotton	76	75	77	76	77	109	177	167	150	133	127	128	129	126	147	161	163
Butter	159	156	125	127	144	148	148	153	145	142	126	134	136	140	143	143	141
Eggs	119	121	116	132	155	158	153	173	170	152	122	118	116	126	127	124	119
Chickens	193	184	175	177	177	176	172	167	170	173	172	175	169	169	172	171	161

	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.
Hogs	105	105	101	112	117	99	99	96	97	98	116	123	116	125	127	126	.....
Beef cattle	111	109	104	101	101	93	90	90	89	94	99	103	101	104	107	108	.....
Veal calves	114	115	110	109	106	109	108	104	103	107	116	113	107	110	113	111	.....
Sheep	101	103	100	95	99	94	92	90	94	99	125	136	127	134	128	134	.....
Lambs	117	120	120	121	123	111	109	107	116	127	149	164	163	161	157	157	.....
Cows	130	127	121	115	113	134	107	107	107	112	112	112	110	111	111	111	.....
Horses	68	68	68	66	66	63	62	60	60	59	59	60	60	62	61	62	.....
Wool	99	90	88	89	87	90	92	91	98	97	121	134	138	163	187	186	.....
Beans, dry	123	120	122	120	123	131	127	127	124	127	137	167	172	177	194	187	.....
Cabbage	100	144	167	154	156	155	165	182	185	180	172	161	152	171	139	116	.....
Onions	77	82	110	121	142	169	195	229	244	256	289	307	369	256	216	167	.....
Clover seed	111	113	112	112	115	116	119	119	120	119	126	135	135	136	128	123	.....
Timothy seed	69	70	75	76	77	68	78	70	76	72	72	72	75	78	71	65	.....
Broom corn	66	66	85	79	69	69	77	75	106	69	85	77	72	81	97	88	.....
Cotton seed	76	77	78	87	112	140	157	150	137	134	137	147	180	178	172	172	.....
Bran	119	110	110	103	100	96	93	91	100	108	112	120	118	118	113	108	.....
Cottonseed meal	117	115	119	120	128	134	141	144	144	143	142	150	155	157	158	160	.....
Peanuts	70	69	73	75	80	82	87	82	78	78	82	90	78	80	81	86	.....
Peaches	.....	.....	.....	160	184	192	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	.....
Pears	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	169	205	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Trend of Farm Prices.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 0.3% during July. In the past 10 years the price level decreased about 0.2% during July. On Aug. 1 the index figure of prices was about 8.8% higher than a year ago, 55.9% lower than two years ago, and 30% lower than the average of the past 10 years on Aug. 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers decreased 0.4% from June 15 to July 15. In the past 10 years prices increased in like period 1.2%. On July 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 9.1% higher than a year ago, 32.7% lower than two years ago, and 13.6% lower than the average of the past 10 years on July 15.

The apple crop of Czechoslovakia for 1921 is estimated as 190,000 tons, which is a considerable reduction compared with the 1920 production of 407,000 tons. All other tree fruits except pears and damsons show decreased production compared with 1920.

The farm value of grass and clover seed produced in 1919 was nearly $81,000,000.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, JULY 15, 1921 AND 1922—Continued.

State.	Beans (dry) per bushel.		Cotton-seed, per ton.		Hay, per ton. Timothy.		Hay, per ton. Clover.		Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.		Hay, per ton. Prairie.		Clover seed, per bushel. As sold.		Clover seed, per bushel. As bought.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As sold.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As bought.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As sold.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As bought.		Bran, per ton. As bought.		Cotton-seed meal per ton. As bought.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	5.25	5.41			24.00	22.00	20.00	20.00							16.50	16.50			4.50	4.20					34.00	34.00	48.00	59.00
New Hampshire	3.50	5.77			26.00	25.00	24.00	21.00							16.50	18.00			4.75	4.60					30.00	30.00	46.00	56.00
Vermont	4.22	5.01			22.00	24.00	20.00	20.00							17.35	17.40			4.70	4.10			20.20	14.10	30.00	29.00	46.00	59.00
Massachusetts	5.30	5.50			27.00	27.00	25.00	25.00							17.70	17.80			5.50	4.90					29.00	32.00	47.00	58.00
Rhode Island	4.00	5.40			29.00	33.00									16.20	15.00			4.30	4.50					28.00	31.00	43.00	57.00
Connecticut	4.20	5.40			26.00	30.00	24.50	28.00							16.80	15.00			4.20	5.00				18.00	29.00	31.00	43.00	50.00
New York	2.80	4.35			18.70	18.30	15.70	15.60	15.50	16.20					13.80	15.40			3.95	4.10			13.70	13.60	29.00	29.00	46.00	55.00
New Jersey					23.00	23.00	19.00	21.00	20.00	24.00					12.65	15.00			4.00	4.00			13.50	13.20	28.09	32.00	49.00	62.00
Pennsylvania	2.85	5.00			17.00	16.00	16.00	14.00	20.00	18.00			12.30	12.00	13.90	15.00	3.50	3.40	4.30	4.20	14.20	10.00	15.00	12.60	30.00	32.09	42.00	60.00
Delaware					20.00	17.00	19.50	16.30	25.00	18.00					13.50	13.50				4.00				12.50	32.70	34.00		
Maryland	2.80	5.00			14.70	17.00	13.80	16.00	18.50	22.00			12.00	11.80	14.50	13.00	4.30	3.20	4.40	3.70		12.00	14.50	11.70	30.00	32.00	45.00	58.00
Virginia	2.90	4.50			18.00	19.00	17.00	18.20	20.00	22.00			13.00	12.30	14.00	15.00	3.90	3.60	4.40	4.00		12.00	13.50	14.30	33.00	36.00	42.00	54.00
West Virginia	3.80	4.95			17.00	16.50	16.00	14.70	18.00	16.70			10.50	10.00	13.90	17.60	4.25	2.50	5.00	4.60			16.00	15.00	32.00	35.00	53.00	60.00
North Carolina	3.08	3.25	19.80	36.50	25.40	23.60	22.80	20.70	25.80	21.80	15.70	14.70	13.70	14.50	14.90	15.20	5.00	4.50	5.10	5.00		8.70		14.00	35.80	36.79	36.40	45.80
South Carolina			20.00	40.00																					35.00	38.00	32.00	47.00
Georgia	2.07	3.00	18.09	38.40	22.00	26.80	22.00	19.60	22.00	23.50	13.00	14.30													37.00	37.00	34.70	47.60
Florida	3.00	3.00									20.00	29.00													34.50	42.00	35.50	51.50
Ohio	3.31	5.69			11.00	11.00	8.00	9.00	13.00	13.00			10.60	11.20	12.70	13.90	2.75	2.90	3.65	3.60	12.00	11.70	12.60	12.90	28.00	29.00	41.00	53.00
Indiana	3.04	5.17			13.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	7.00	6.00	9.30	10.80	11.40	12.80	3.00	3.00	3.60	3.60	10.10	11.30	13.00	12.60	26.00	26.00	41.00	55.00
Illinois	3.53	5.50			14.90	12.50	13.50	10.50	16.60	13.10	14.00	12.00	10.40	10.80	11.10	12.60	2.90	3.00	3.30	3.50	9.30	10.80	11.30	12.60	25.70	25.00	44.25	51.00
Michigan	1.80	4.80			14.60	13.00	14.30	11.00	17.00	12.50		10.00	9.60	11.80	13.50	14.00	3.30	3.00	4.20	3.90	12.50	12.10	14.00	16.20	29.00	29.00	43.00	55.00
Wisconsin	2.69	4.95			16.70	16.20	15.50	15.00	19.30	19.00	12.00	11.00	10.30	10.30	13.60	13.80	3.10	3.10	3.90	4.00			15.80	14.10	20.60	22.00	37.40	51.50
Minnesota	2.96	4.30			12.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.50	13.10	7.80	8.00	10.50		13.60	12.60	3.25	2.90	4.35	3.70					18.75	20.40		
Iowa	3.04	5.42			11.00	9.90	10.00	9.50	11.00	11.30	9.00	8.10	9.40	11.40	10.80	11.80	2.70	2.20	3.00	2.50	12.50	9.50	12.00	9.60	23.00	25.00	39.00	56.00
Missouri	3.05	4.75	15.00	45.00	11.70	10.20	12.30	10.70	14.20	12.20	8.20	8.00	10.70	11.60	12.65	12.80	3.20	3.10	4.15	4.30	11.50	11.00	12.95	13.10	24.00	25.00	37.50	45.80
North Dakota	3.75	4.00			10.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	7.50	7.50							5.00	4.00			15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00		
South Dakota		4.57			7.00	6.60	7.00	8.20	8.60	9.00	6.60	6.80						1.90			12.00	9.10	13.80	10.40	25.00	27.50		
Nebraska	3.30	4.20			7.70	8.70	7.80	8.60	9.00	9.00	7.30	7.50	10.50	10.00	12.65	12.00			4.00	4.00	10.00	8.50	11.00	10.00	22.00	28.50		
Kansas	3.70	4.50			11.00	9.70	11.10	10.00	9.10	8.70	7.50	6.00									7.90	9.50	9.30	9.80	17.00	18.70	34.00	44.50
Kentucky	3.60	4.80			16.00	15.50	15.00	14.80	17.00	15.20			10.35	10.00	14.15	13.90	3.70	3.20	4.25	4.20			14.35	13.60	29.00	31.00	44.00	42.00
Tennessee	3.75	4.20	19.00	37.10	21.00	15.20	19.00	13.70	21.00	19.00	15.00	10.00	11.00	12.60	13.50	15.60	4.00	4.20	4.60	4.30			13.00	14.50	30.00	31.50	35.00	41.00
Alabama	2.70	1.90	24.00	35.00	33.00	22.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	21.00	13.00	11.00				12.00				6.30				15.00	33.00	35.00	39.00	49.00
Mississippi			20.10	35.50	19.00	20.00	18.00	16.00	23.50	23.00	11.00	13.00												12.00	32.00	32.00	37.00	55.00
Louisiana			17.50	29.80	28.00	20.00		17.00	18.60	24.50	14.00	13.20													27.40	29.70	38.50	53.30
Texas	3.32	3.60	19.00	36.00																					29.00	32.00	36.00	52.00
Oklahoma									11.00	10.00	7.00	7.00									9.00	8.00			23.00	24.00	37.00	56.00
Arkansas	4.00	4.50	18.10	40.00	18.40	17.30	17.80	15.30	18.80	17.40	11.30	11.10	12.50	11.10	14.00	13.20		4.00		4.60					27.75	29.70	35.65	52.10
Montana	3.00	3.60			8.00	13.70	7.00	14.20	6.50	10.00	6.20	9.00													30.00	28.00		
Wyoming	3.80	3.75			8.00	10.00			9.60	10.30	12.00	11.00							5.40	4.50		9.00	12.00	9.60	25.65	27.30	40.00	50.00
Colorado	2.70	3.50			7.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00									7.20	7.60	10.80	10.80	25.00	28.00		
New Mexico	2.80	3.60	20.00	30.00					10.00	11.00	8.00	9.00									7.50	7.20	11.00	12.00	36.00	36.00	43.00	56.00
Arizona	4.20	4.25							12.00	10.00		8.00													45.00	42.00		
Utah	3.30	4.00			9.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	9.00	7.00	5.00	6.00													24.00	23.00		
Nevada					10.00	9.00			7.00	8.00	6.00	7.00													40.00			
Idaho	2.25	2.80			12.50	12.50	11.00	11.80	8.00	8.90			8.50	10.50	14.25	18.00	2.60	2.20	4.70	3.60	8.75	10.50	9.70	14.40	25.00	30.00		
Washington					13.20	18.00			8.50	13.70					15.50	17.00			5.55	5.10					33.10	35.00		
Oregon	3.00	4.80			12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	11.00		8.00	9.00												31.00	35.00		
California	3.30	3.90							9.00	10.00												10.00		14.00	40.00	42.00	40.00	50.00
United States	2.75	4.29	18.75	36.92	14.51	14.33	13.89	12.82	9.85	10.61	7.67	7.68	10.00	11.00	13.17	14.04	2.98	2.53	3.91	3.79	7.89	9.00	10.70	11.38	26.83	28.29	38.24	51.06

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, JULY 1, 1922.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbages, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cotton seed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed meal, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.[1]	Hops, per pound.	Peanuts, per pound.	Peaches, per bushel.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.
1913, July 15	7.81	5.98	7.46	4.20	6.05	15.9	54.80	143	2.64	1.02	2.22				9.78	1.94	8.20	21.37	57			24.65	31.56		14.8	5.1	1.30
1914, July 15	7.72	6.38	7.80	4.75	6.55	18.5	59.67	137	2.66	1.70	2.22	13.06	11.85	8.65	8.12	2.32	6.92	22.78	88			26.36	32.62		14.7	5.2	1.20
1915, July 15	6.84	6.07	7.87	5.35	7.21	24.2	60.31	134	1.95	.93	2.75	13.43	11.65	8.28	7.96	2.57	8.51	20.05	79	1.80		27.47	31.36	9.05	10.5	4.7	1.00
1916, July 15	8.40	6.78	8.54	6.33	8.16	28.6	62.04	133	2.15	1.47	5.09	12.97	10.84	9.87	9.15	3.08	10.30	36.06	103	1.35	0.63	25.81	34.93	15.43	10.1	4.6	1.09
1917, July 15	13.35	8.30	10.77	9.32	11.19	54.3	72.81	135	3.23	2.01	8.07	14.68	12.95	14.13	10.50	3.04	8.71	56.90	194	3.03	2.14	40.40	46.45	19.72	10.7	7.6	1.45
1918, July 15	15.58	10.07	12.33	11.04	14.20	57.5	84.97	132	3.41	1.63	5.88	17.61	15.73	16.58	14.71	3.67	9.67	64.11	235	2.48	1.66	40.69	55.69	24.84		7.8	1.69
1919, July 15	19.22	9.96	13.38	9.25	13.09	51.8	94.51	127	4.23	2.32	4.25	24.22	22.02	20.15	23.25	4.49	10.88	64.24	119	3.43	1.76	47.14	64.77	19.32		8.2	2.02
1920, July 15	13.65	8.93	11.44	8.21	11.79	29.5	91.23	127	4.71	2.05	4.47	26.59	24.62	21.70	25.52	5.44	19.41	61.64	113	4.71	1.35	59.91	77.63	21.53		11.0	2.27
1921, July 15	8.09	5.40	7.37	4.34	7.37	15.5	56.55	94	3.95	1.48	2.75	14.51	13.89	9.85	10.00	2.98	7.89	18.75	75	2.87	.51	26.83	38.24	14.35		3.8	2.05
Aug. 15	8.73	5.39	7.31	4.38	6.99	15.4	55.85	93	3.16	1.59	2.83	15.01	14.17	9.66	10.37	2.71	8.54	22.06	67	2.41	.58	26.25	40.74	13.72		3.9	2.16
Sept. 15	7.51	4.98	7.67	4.11	6.27	15.5	54.33	89	2.61	1.68	2.99	14.83	14.37	9.86	10.25	2.31	8.53	27.19	68	2.00	.55	25.31	41.97	14.16		4.0	2.28
Oct. 15	7.31	4.81	7.61	3.96	5.98	15.8	53.39	85	2.39	1.87	2.87	14.39	13.99	9.82	10.21	2.70	8.33	31.05	72	2.01	.48	24.22	43.54	14.63	25.6	4.0	2.44
Nov. 15	6.66	4.69	7.20	3.84	6.12	15.6	53.28	82	2.42	2.20	2.85	14.22	13.83	9.67	10.09	2.41	8.09	29.15	68	1.85	.36	23.60	43.67	14.09	25.9	3.7	
Dec. 15	6.52	4.62	7.14	4.10	6.60	16.9	53.30	81	2.77	2.45	2.83	14.31	14.17	10.46	10.38	2.57	7.63	28.78	83	1.76	.34	26.10	44.23	14.53		3.5	
1922, Jan. 15	6.89	4.75	7.23	4.57	7.33	18.0	52.83	82	3.05	2.64	2.86	14.51	13.90	10.55	10.69	2.70	7.39	29.24	71	1.72	.41	28.08	45.08	14.06		3.6	
Feb. 15	8.24	5.07	7.84	5.71	8.87	22.3	53.54	84	3.09	3.25	3.04	14.77	14.10	11.04	11.88	2.82	8.45	30.17	88	1.80	.48	29.90	45.26	14.25		4.0	
Mar. 15	9.08	5.46	7.85	6.51	10.21	25.0	54.87	86	3.02	3.66	3.64	15.06	14.06	11.80	13.00	2.95	7.50	32.72	80	1.86	.60	32.09	47.90	15.19		4.3	
Apr. 15	8.83	5.53	7.26	6.43	10.54	24.8	54.46	87	3.10	4.70	3.77	15.52	14.51	12.39	13.13	3.11	9.00	40.79	76	1.85	.63	31.94	49.44	16.16		3.9	
May 15	9.05	5.70	7.28	6.65	10.39	29.0	54.76	89	3.68	3.31	4.02	16.10	14.90	12.28	12.84	3.21	8.89	40.21	82	1.90	.61	31.81	50.47	16.55		3.9	
June 15	9.11	5.84	7.67	6.09	9.87	32.8	54.87	88	3.36	2.71	4.48	15.75	14.33	10.98	11.60	2.81	8.48	37.71	87	1.84	.64	30.22	50.42	17.84		4.2	1.72
July 15	9.12	5.76	7.49	6.11	9.55	32.5	54.20	88	2.96	2.04	4.29	14.33	12.82	10.61	11.00	2.53	9.00	36.92	84	1.70	.69	28.29	51.06	17.83		4.4	1.61

[1]Priees paid by farmers.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, AUGUST 1, 1921 AND 1922.

State.	Wheat, per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine	.....	.....	108	88	70	72	160	92	.....	.....	133	100	.....	.....	103	80	.....	.....	23.70	17.90	.....	.....	42	41	43	35	31.3	23.5
New Hampshire	.....	.....	93	90	65	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	180	.....	.....	27.50	23.70	.....	.....	47	45	48	43	36.2	30.0
Vermont	160	138	86	88	61	66	120	107	.....	100	114	117	.....	.....	80	128	.....	.....	25.30	21.00	.....	.....	44	40	38	32	30.0	29.5
Massachusetts	.....	.....	88	83	62	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	134	.....	.....	28.30	26.50	.....	.....	47	46	59	49	35.0	35.0
Rhode Island	.....	.....	164	118	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	137	.....	.....	28.70	27.50	.....	.....	53	43	57	42	37.0	34.7
Connecticut	.....	.....	92	85	64	65	.....	.....	150	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	125	.....	.....	24.00	25.00	.....	.....	40	42	45	36	35.0	30.0
New York	112	104	75	76	55	54	79	70	124	116	130	111	.....	.....	108	120	.....	.....	17.00	15.70	.....	.....	42	38	38	31	28.7	27.5
New Jersey	120	119	80	78	52	50	.....	.....	126	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	91	200	175	19.50	19.20	.....	.....	45	38	45	34	32.0	26.0
Pennsylvania	113	100	73	68	54	52	70	65	100	86	119	89	.....	.....	139	132	.....	.....	16.90	14.40	.....	.....	41	39	34	27	26.4	23.2
Delaware	110	100	65	75	80	.....	.....	.....	85	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	75	.....	.....	18.00	15.00	.....	.....	30	30	32	22	29.5	22.0
Maryland	112	100	71	69	50	50	.....	.....	108	100	133	100	.....	.....	110	74	175	112	15.10	17.50	.....	.....	35	35	31	24	30.2	25.0
Virginia	125	112	87	90	57	61	100	72	114	103	111	109	.....	.....	92	109	179	123	18.00	16.00	9.0	19.2	30	27	27	22	27.4	23.2
West Virginia	135	122	103	93	66	55	.....	.....	100	83	94	83	.....	.....	130	144	215	195	20.80	15.80	.....	.....	32	32	32	24	21.3	26.0
North Carolina	136	127	97	96	69	63	.....	.....	115	108	101	100	.....	.....	100	118	120	133	18.90	19.50	10.0	21.3	33	32	25	23	20.9	20.8
South Carolina	186	161	97	93	75	68	.....	.....	273	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	147	137	150	23.60	21.10	10.8	20.9	40	36	25	25	23.1	23.1
Georgia	175	144	99	85	70	60	.....	.....	173	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	154	159	118	20.00	17.50	10.4	21.6	33	30	24	23	22.0	20.5
Florida	.....	.....	100	94	85	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	187	142	123	19.20	23.50	9.0	18.5	46	40	34	29	25.6	26.0
Ohio	111	100	62	65	36	40	58	56	101	75	98	82	.....	.....	174	157	224	184	11.40	10.50	.....	.....	34	33	28	22	21.9	20.0
Indiana	113	99	56	59	31	32	57	61	98	71	.....	120	.....	.....	209	167	190	200	13.00	10.10	.....	.....	31	32	26	18	22.1	18.1
Illinois	106	98	55	56	30	31	56	54	103	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	158	128	143	13.00	11.40	.....	.....	33	33	25	19	20.9	19.0
Michigan	107	95	67	70	36	36	50	61	96	69	89	77	.....	.....	150	124	.....	.....	12.90	11.30	.....	.....	35	34	27	21	20.5	19.4
Wisconsin	118	115	62	68	38	38	59	57	104	73	116	79	162	220	191	140	.....	.....	15.10	14.60	.....	.....	40	36	28	20	19.8	18.4
Minnesota	112	110	49	50	29	25	45	43	95	63	100	86	160	214	171	84	.....	.....	7.40	7.80	.....	.....	34	33	26	17	17.9	15.3
Iowa	100	93	45	51	25	27	49	48	91	74	138	111	.....	.....	180	150	150	231	9.80	9.40	.....	.....	33	31	25	17	19.1	16.8
Missouri	103	94	59	66	30	41	80	.....	92	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	125	160	130	9.80	9.80	9.0	21.0	27	29	21	16	19.6	17.0
North Dakota	119	105	55	51	27	26	37	36	92	61	.....	.....	170	211	102	101	.....	.....	8.20	6.70	.....	.....	31	28	22	16	15.0	15.0
South Dakota	106	96	36	43	23	23	36	34	85	55	.....	.....	162	200	185	121	.....	.....	5.90	6.00	.....	.....	33	29	22	16	15.2	15.3
Nebraska	94	89	36	46	25	29	34	42	85	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	86	.....	.....	5.20	6.20	.....	.....	30	28	21	15	18.1	15.6
Kansas	99	90	46	50	31	34	41	43	87	72	.....	.....	148	181	119	109	148	106	6.80	6.60	.....	.....	30	28	21	15	18.1	16.5
Kentucky	117	118	81	84	56	56	62	82	108	101	124	100	.....	.....	147	148	155	161	17.20	14.60	.....	.....	28	27	22	19	19.8	19.2
Tennessee	125	115	87	84	50	50	104	80	112	105	78	77	.....	.....	115	122	152	111	17.40	14.40	9.6	19.8	25	21	20	16	17.9	16.6
Alabama	204	190	101	98	66	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	188	146	136	17.00	15.20	10.2	20.7	31	31	24	19	20.8	18.8
Mississippi	.....	.....	102	90	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	152	127	105	14.10	13.00	10.4	20.4	33	32	22	20	22.5	21.0
Louisiana	.....	.....	94	87	61	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	135	121	116	14.30	12.40	9.1	20.0	35	34	23	22	19.9	20.5
Texas	102	97	74	73	31	37	51	51	98	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	171	150	135	9.40	9.70	9.7	20.7	28	28	18	17	17.6	16.8
Oklahoma	93	84	44	67	23	35	53	69	90	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	131	120	129	6.50	7.00	8.2	18.6	29	29	17	16	17.4	17.4
Arkansas	113	97	88	91	52	53	.....	.....	100	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	125	144	101	13.20	11.40	9.3	20.9	29	27	20	18	15.8	14.9
Montana	114	108	80	100	49	33	66	52	101	67	.....	.....	145	225	125	118	.....	.....	8.50	8.00	.....	.....	28	30	27	22	21.1	19.6
Wyoming	100	98	50	77	56	51	77	83	75	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	135	.....	.....	7.40	8.20	.....	.....	30	32	28	24	22.0	21.0
Colorado	86	87	48	48	51	44	51	50	71	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	75	.....	.....	8.00	7.60	.....	.....	32	30	28	23	21.0	20.6
New Mexico	135	103	101	75	65	58	121	98	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	200	120	212	9.00	13.00	.....	.....	42	36	28	23	24.4	18.6
Arizona	180	113	158	.....	.....	74	125	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	90	.....	.....	22.00	8.90	.....	.....	43	38	38	28	30.0	26.0
Utah	78	80	102	85	42	41	70	54	80	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	125	.....	.....	7.50	7.30	.....	.....	33	35	25	18	18.0	14.2
Nevada	166	125	.....	.....	.....	65	131	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	107	.....	.....	10.50	8.00	.....	.....	39	40	45	35	25.0	25.0
Idaho	81	81	56	80	36	48	64	68	86	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	111	.....	.....	8.30	10.30	.....	.....	34	34	29	19	19.3	17.4
Washington	92	103	90	94	31	61	62	60	125	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	115	.....	.....	12.00	13.70	.....	.....	36	43	31	24	20.6	19.6
Oregon	97	104	105	98	65	53	83	73	99	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	114	.....	.....	8.90	9.60	.....	.....	35	40	29	24	18.5	18.9
California	129	112	95	100	66	54	57	58	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	102	220	222	11.70	12.40	.....	.....	40	43	32	26	27.0	25.8
United States	104.8	97.1	61.7	64.4	33.8	35.0	49.4	49.7	98.1	70.5	119.7	95.7	162.1	211.4	136.9	114.8	144.1	128.4	11.73	10.97	9.8	20.7	34.1	33.2	26.6	20.5	21.2	19.3

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, AUGUST 1, 1922.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.]

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes, per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Dols.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, Aug. 1	77.1	65.4	37.6	50.8	60.7	72.4	69.2	94.1	118.6	80.6	10.43	11.5	24.9	17.2	12.4
1914, Aug. 1	76.5	76.8	36.7	45.1	61.0	81.2	87.1	97.5	150.7	79.9	10.76	12.4	23.7	18.2	12.8
1915, Aug. 1	106.5	78.9	45.4	56.7	89.0	89.2	56.3	85.8	144.6	70.1	10.19	8.1	24.2	17.0	12.2
1916, Aug. 1	107.1	79.4	40.1	59.3	83.4	89.0	95.4	87.1	178.1	80.4	9.89	12.6	26.1	20.7	13.8
1917, Aug. 1	228.9	196.6	73.7	114.5	178.1	189.3	170.8	129.3	271.6	127.0	12.90	24.3	34.0	29.8	17.1
1918, Aug. 1	204.5	159.7	73.0	110.0	163.9	192.7	141.6	144.7	410.5	128.1	15.92	27.8	39.7	34.4	22.6
1919, Aug. 1	217.2	191.2	75.3	118.7	149.7	165.9	192.8	167.9	540.6	174.7	20.16	32.5	48.2	39.3	25.9
1920, Aug. 1	232.2	163.7	81.9	121.0	168.6	181.3	302.9	223.5	303.7	198.4	20.89	36.8	52.0	40.0	27.4
1921, Aug. 1	104.8	61.7	33.8	49.4	98.1	119.7	136.9	144.1	162.1	171.2	11.73	9.8	34.1	26.6	21.2
Sept. 1	101.2	56.2	30.1	47.0	89.9	114.4	168.6	135.6	164.8	163.6	11.70	12.6	36.6	30.4	20.9
Oct. 1	105.6	51.0	31.0	45.4	88.6	106.0	137.6	108.3	162.9	186.9	11.36	19.8	38.2	34.2	20.3
Nov. 1	94.2	41.1	29.2	41.7	74.6	83.9	123.5	89.5	145.0	213.9	11.13	17.7	40.9	44.2	19.0
Dec. 1	92.7	42.3	30.3	42.2	70.2	81.2	111.1	88.1	144.6	167.8	12.13	16.2	41.1	51.1	18.4
1922, Jan. 1	93.3	43.4	31.0	43.7	69.6	83.5	108.6	95.1	151.1	180.6	11.33	16.3	40.3	44.9	18.5
Feb. 1	97.0	45.8	32.8	44.3	70.4	85.4	115.5	96.8	173.1	181.7	11.36	15.5	34.4	32.0	18.8
Mar. 1	116.9	54.8	36.6	49.6	83.5	85.8	117.8	110.7	216.2	197.4	11.80	15.9	34.7	25.4	19.4
Apr. 1	117.0	56.9	36.5	52.8	84.2	92.6	113.6	111.7	218.7	199.4	12.30	16.0	34.5	19.9	19.4
May 1	121.0	59.7	37.9	56.3	87.6	93.3	104.3	114.1	230.6	209.1	12.98	15.9	34.7	21.0	19.9
June 1	116.5	61.6	38.4	57.7	88.0	97.5	104.1	121.2	236.9	213.4	12.65	18.7	33.5	21.2	20.3
July 1	102.6	62.2	37.3	52.2	77.6	102.6	103.3	119.0	223.0	199.3	11.91	20.4	32.7	20.7	20.4
Aug. 1	97.1	64.4	35.0	49.7	70.5	95.7	114.8	128.4	211.4	133.6	10.97	20.7	33.2	20.5	19.3

RECEIPTS OF WORK ANIMALS IN COTTON STATES PICK UP

Movement for First Half of 1922 Heavier than in 1921 but Was Still Far Below War Years.

Receipts of horses and mules in the Cotton Belt during the first six months of 1922 were 43,042 head, according to the reports gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the 12 principal receiving markets in the Southern States. These markets are Richmond, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, San Antonio, and El Paso.

The 43,042 head received during the first half of this year compare with 27,234 head received during the corresponding period of 1921, while the average number received for the corresponding periods of the years 1916–1920 stands at 147,892 head. The receipts for the entire year of 1921 were 64,001 head, compared with 190,514 head in 1920, 378,232 head in 1919, 428,861 head in 1918, 524,656 head in 1917, and 330,843 head in 1916. Records are not available for earlier years.

RECEIPTS ARE IMPORTANT.

The receipts of horses and mules at the 12 markets mentioned above are significant in arriving at the total number of work animals in the Cotton Belt, inasmuch as a large proportion of the work animals in the Southern States are brought in from other States.

The work animal situation in the cotton States during the period from 1916 to 1921 was materially affected by the purchases and sales of horses and mules in the South by the Armies of the United States and the allied governments. In 1917 and 1918 the United States Army purchased in the South 48,109 horses and 55,844 mules, a total of 103,953 head, most of which were bought in the main southern markets, 74,364 head having been bought in Texas and Oklahoma. After the armistice the American Army authorities sold by public auction in the South (mostly at the camps) 71,113 horses and 48,379 mules—a total of 119,492 head, or about 16,000 more animals than were purchased in the two years of 1917 and 1918. Of the number sold 31,018 head were disposed of in Texas, 22,226 head in South Carolina, 15,482 head in Georgia, and 11,365 head in Alabama.

In the absence of full returns for earlier years it is impossible for the department to ascertain definitely the number of work animals normally received at the 12 principal receiving markets in the South. In 1916, the first year for which data are available, the increased prices received for the 1915 and 1916 cotton crops enabled the farmers of the South to come actively into the market again for their supply of work animals and to begin to make up the shortage which had resulted from the scant shipments of 1914 and 1915 when the buying power of the South was low.

The prosperity that came to the South in 1916 and continued until 1920 resulted in enormous imports of work animals in 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919. Then came the great drop in prices of cotton and other farm products and the practical cessation of purchases of work animals.

The average yearly receipts of horses and mules at the 12 principal markets for the four years, 1916–1919, were 415,648 head, and for the 2½ years beginning with 1920, allotting 40% of the receipts to the first half of each year, the average yearly receipts were 117,288 head. The yearly average receipts for the entire period of 6½ years were about 304,000 head.

NO RECORDS OF MANY PURCHASES.

In addition to the receipts of horses and mules at the 12 principal markets, a considerable volume of animals is imported direct and through smaller markets concerning which there is no record. Moreover, the records of the Census Bureau show that about 160,000 horses and 140,000 mules are raised annually in the 10 leading Cotton States.

On Apr. 15, 1910, according to the returns of the Thirteenth Decennial Census, there were 6,107,327 head of work animals in the 10 leading Cotton States. On Jan. 1, 1920, according to the returns of the Fourteenth Decennial Census, there were 6,698,485 head of work animals in these same States, thus indicating an increase of 9.7% for the 10 years. According to the same authority the increase in the acreage planted to cotton in these same States during the same 10-year interval was about 5%.

The number of work animals in the 10 leading Cotton States on Jan. 1, 1922, according to the estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicates an increase of about 2% above the 10-year average. When considering the supply of work animals in the South it is necessary to bear in mind the great increase during recent years in the number of automobiles owned in that section of the country and the use of the motor cars in lieu of horses and mules for driving, riding, and hauling, thus making more animals available for field work.

The average farm price of horses on June 15, 1916 to 1922, in the 10 leading Cotton States has been as follows: 1916, $108.80; 1917, $111.10; 1918, $120.30; 1919, $115.80; 1920, $123.80; 1921, $83; and 1922, $71.50.

British Egg Imports were 57,875,240 Dozen During First Half of 1922.

The total imports of eggs in the shell by the United Kingdom during the first half of 1922 amounted to 57,875,240 doz., compared with 43,403,210 doz. during the corresponding period of 1921. The United Kingdom is without doubt the largest egg market in the world. This does not mean that more eggs are consumed in Great Britain than in any other country, but merely that more eggs are imported by that country than by any other.

Denmark supplied 24,611,520 doz. of the imports during the first half of the current year. Next in importance to Denmark as a source of supply during the first half of 1922 was Egypt, which furnished 9,697,550 doz. of the British imports during the period mentioned. China was also an important source, 5,081,740 doz. having been received from that country. Imports from the United States amounted to only 30,450 doz.

Cooperative Cotton Exchange to be Established in South Africa.

Plans are now being made for the organization of a cooperative cotton exchange in South Africa through which independent cotton growers may more profitably market their crop, reports the American consul at Cape Town.

The exchange will grade and pool the supplies of its district associations. It will market each grade in bulk and will average the proceeds among those who have supplied that particular grade, so that every grower will receive payment in proportion to the quality he has produced plus the value of the corresponding by-products.

The exchange will also negotiate with banks to finance the crops of the smaller growers. Negotiations are now being made with firms on the European Continent to absorb the whole of the present output which will be purchased on a cash or letter-of-credit basis instead of the consignment basis favored by the English spinners. The total production of cotton in South Africa in 1920 amounted to 2,592,200 lbs. of seed cotton or 1,094,000 lbs. of lint, while the crop for 1921 was estimated at a slightly less amount.

New Zealand Dairymen Consider Plans for Establishing Dairy Pool.

Proposals submitted by the national dairy association of New Zealand for the establishment of a compulsory dairy produce pool were considered at a recent meeting of representatives of the dairy factories of the Auckland Province, reports the American consul at Auckland. About 50 delegates were present, representing companies in all parts of the Province. The objects of the suggested pool were stated to be the regulation of shipments, the development of markets other than London, the advertising of New Zealand butter and cheese, the control of distribution, the stabilization of markets by the prevention of congestion and speculation, the arrangement of freight contracts, and cooperation with Denmark and Australia in marketing.

It was the general feeling that some more satisfactory method of marketing dairy produce was needed. Resolutions affirming the principle of a compulsory pool were unanimously adopted, with a proviso that delegates be appointed to attend a Dominion conference, at which, it is expected, a more definite and detailed scheme will be formulated and referred to the various companies.

The principle of a compulsory pool has been strongly affirmed at meetings held in other districts of New Zealand.

Wool Sales Improve Financial Condition of Australia.

An improved financial outlook prevails in Australia largely in consequence of favorable wool sales, which have resulted in the distribution of £5,000,000 ($24,332,500 at par) among wool growers by the British Australian Wool Realization Association, reports the American trade commissioner at Melbourne under date of June 16.

The liquidation of the large accumulated stocks of war-time wool, of which the British Government and the Australia wool growers are joint owners, is taking place continually. Stocks of this wool on hand May 1 were 952,000 bales, compared with 981,000 bales on Apr. 1. When the British Australian Wool Realization Association was formed two years ago to handle the accumulated wool and prevent its being thrown on the market in disastrous competition with currently clipped wool the stocks amounted to 1,800,000 bales. Half of this accumulation has now been disposed of and £12,000,000 ($58,398,000 at par) in cash paid to growers. The £5,000,000 ($24,332,500 at par) disbursed recently retires the remainder of the priority certificates issued by the association.

Weather

RAINS NEEDED GENERALLY IN SOUTHERN HALF OF COUNTRY

Moisture Ample in Most Western and Northern States—Drought Severe in Southwest.

Weather conditions during the week ending Aug. 8 had a rather varied influence on growing vegetation in different sections of the country. Rainfall was unevenly distributed geographically. Very beneficial showers were received in much of the West and in sections from the North Central States eastward, but some near-by localities, especially in the Ohio Valley and Central Northern States, needed moisture badly.

Damaging drought continued in the Southwest and rain was needed for most crops in the east Gulf area. Considerable hail damage was reported from scattered localities, and it continued too cool for best development of warm weather crops from the Lake region eastward.

Farm work made generally good progress under favorable weather conditions for outdoor operations, although some delay was caused by heavy rains in portions of the upper Great Plains. Fall plowing progressed in the interior Valley States where the soil was in good condition in most sections, especially in the trans-Mississippi area.

WHEAT THRASHING FAVORED.

Small grains.—The week on the whole was favorable for thrashing wheat in nearly all central and northern sections of the country, although there was some delay in a few places caused by wet weather, particularly in portions of Nebraska and South Dakota. This work made excellent progress in Kansas, where shock thrashing was almost completed. The winter wheat yields continued uneven in the Ohio Valley.

Late spring wheat was benefited by showers in the northern Rocky Mountain States, although there was some damage by strong winds or rain in a few sections, especially in Idaho and Utah. This crop filled well and ripened fast in Montana, where harvest was begun in the northeastern portion of the State. Harvest was well advanced to the northern limits of the belt in central and eastern districts. The week was especially favorable for drying grain in shock in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley.

Oats and barley were being harvested in Central-Northern and Northeastern States under generally favorable weather conditions, except for delays in portions of the Northeast caused by frequent rains. The yields of oats continued to show varying results in the interior Valley States, ranging from fair to very good in Indiana, and from good in northern Illinois to generally poor in the central and southern portions of that State. This crop was yielding better in Iowa than had been previously expected.

Rice was doing well in Georgia, and its progress and condition were good in Texas. Early rice was being harvested in Louisiana, and the crop was beginning to head in California.

Flax was reported as generally good in the northern Great Plains, except that it was too dry in northeastern South Dakota, although rains were beneficial in other portions of that State. Flax was in bloom to the boll stage in South Dakota.

Corn.—Moderate summer temperatures prevailed throughout the principal corn-producing areas and beneficial showers occurred in many sections, particularly in portions of the Ohio Valley and in the trans-Mississippi States. It continued too cool for the best development of this crop, however, in the Lake region and in the Northeast, and high temperatures with insufficient moisture were harmful to the late crop in the Southwest. Excellent growing weather for corn was experienced in the central Great Plains and moisture was sufficient for present needs in the lower Missouri Valley.

The crop made fairly good progress in Iowa although it was some 10 days later than last year. Its condition continued generally excellent in Missouri. Satisfactory development was reported from northern Illinois, but development was less favorable in some central and southern portions of that State where rain was needed. There was a lack of moisture also in portions of Indiana, although fair to very good progress was reported in that State. Rainfall near the close of the week was beneficial in Ohio, and the crop made very good to excellent advance in Kentucky except where too dry in the northeastern part.

Corn continued in satisfactory condition in the Middle Atlantic States, particularly in Maryland and Virginia, but rain was needed for the late crop in most of the Gulf States. Late corn deteriorated and its condition was very poor to only fair in western Oklahoma, while the condition and progress of the late crop was poor in Texas because of continued lack of moisture. The crop had reached the roasting ear stage, or was in silk, northward to northern Iowa, and was tasseling to the extreme northern portions of the country.

DROUGHT IN WESTERN COTTON BELT.

Cotton.—The drought in the western portion of the cotton belt was intensified in most localities during the week ending Aug. 8. Very little rain occurred in Texas, except in a few northern sections, and the weather was dry and intensely hot in Oklahoma except for showers in the northern and eastern portions near the close of the week. Rainfall was mostly light in the central and eastern portions of the belt, although it continued too wet in a few localities. Temperatures were generally somewhat above normal in the central and eastern cotton States, but were much above normal in Oklahoma and Texas.

Cotton made very good progress in North Carolina and showed improvement in some eastern localities where it had been too wet. Although there was too much rain in some east-central and southern portions of South Carolina, the weather was generally favorable for growth in that State, but the plants were rather sappy and rank, though fruiting well. The crop made very good progress in Georgia except in a few localities where considerable shedding was reported. Conditions have been unfavorable for a top crop in the southern portion of Georgia, although the plants are fruiting well in the northern section of that State.

Cotton made poor to only fair progress in Mississippi and Alabama, but fairly good in Tennessee. Rain was needed in much of Alabama and Tennessee. Heavy local rains were unfavorable in some central and western portions of Arkansas, but the warm weather and generally light rainfall in that State were favorable. There was considerable rainfall in Louisiana, which favored weevil activity and considerable shedding was reported from the northwestern portion of that State.

Under the influence of dry, hot weather, cotton made generally poor progress in both Texas and Oklahoma, and deteriorated in the extreme southwestern portion of the latter State. These conditions caused shedding, although they were favorable for holding weevil in check.

Cotton bolls were opening rapidly in Texas and Georgia and picking made good progress. Weevil continued active in most sections and considerable damage was reported from army worms in Texas, northern Louisiana, southwestern Arkansas, and some Delta counties of Mississippi.

CONDITIONS VARIABLE FOR POTATOES.

Potatoes.—The harvesting of potatoes was interrupted in New Jersey by wet weather, and dry weather has injured this crop in portions of Pennsylvania. Rains benefited potatoes, however, in Wisconsin. The crop was reported as good in Michigan and New York, although late blight was apparently increasing in the latter State and was present in New England, but no material damage had occurred. Late potatoes needed moisture in the immediate Ohio Valley sections and it was too dry in Arkansas, but showers were beneficial in most of the more Western States. This crop was favorably affected by rains in Wisconsin, but it was badly damaged, especially the late crop, by dry weather in Minnesota. Sweet potatoes were doing well in the South Atlantic and east Gulf States, and showed improvement in most localities of that area, due to favorable weather conditions.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—There was sufficient rainfall to materially benefit truck crops from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific Coast States, while the rains the latter part of the week were beneficial in most sections from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward. The weather favorably affected fall truck in Louisiana and progress was mostly satisfactory in the east Gulf States. Seed beds were improved in Florida. All minor crops needed moisture in the Southwest, especially in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Sugar beets were favored in the central Rocky Mountain States and were doing well in Nebraska and Michigan. Cane and peanuts were needing more moisture in Florida, but these crops were doing well in Georgia, while the rains benefited cane in the lower Mississippi Valley. Tobacco was in fairly good condition in Wisconsin, but was uneven in New England where some local hail damage occurred. Tobacco made very good progress in the Ohio Valley except where it continued to suffer from drought in northeastern Kentucky.

SHOWERS BENEFIT MANY RANGES.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Showers during the week greatly benefited ranges in southern Idaho, most of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona. The continued absence of the usual summer rains in most of New Mexico was very detrimental to grazing interests and ranges were burned up in many central and northern dry-land districts of that State and stock was slowly losing. Ranges deteriorated also in Texas, and damaging drought continued in the range section of Oklahoma. Pastures improved in the Lake region and in the Northeast and were benefited in local areas in the Ohio Valley by additional moisture,

but it continued too dry in most sections from the Ohio Valley southward. Pastures were reported as in excellent condition in the Middle Atlantic States but needed rain in most sections from Minnesota westward to the Rocky Mountains.

There was some damage to alfalfa hay in Nevada and Utah because of rainfall, but showers were generally beneficial in the western Mountain area. There was some delay to haying also in Nebraska, as well as in some Appalachian Mountain sections. The harvests of the third and fourth crops of alfalfa were in progress in California, with excellent results, and the cutting of the second crop was about completed in Idaho.

Temperatures Were Mostly Moderate During Past Week.

Chart 1, page 152, shows that for the week as a whole the average temperatures were near the normal throughout the great central valleys and in the southern States, except in the Southwest, where the means ranged from 3° to 6° above normal. Maxima of 100° or higher occurred in Oklahoma, southern Arizona, and New Mexico, and throughout the whole of Texas except along the coast, the highest reported being 112° at Yuma, Ariz., on the 5th. Maxima did not reach 80° at points along the North Atlantic coast, in the western upper Lake region, and along the Pacific coast from central California northward.

Chart 2, page 152, shows that rainfall was unevenly distributed geographically. Moderate to rather heavy amounts were received in most sections from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward, while moderate and rather well distributed showers occurred in the Northwest. Heavy rain fell in parts of the Great Plains, but it continued generally dry in the Southwest. Sunshine was deficient in the Northeast and portions of the Southeast, but clear weather was the rule in most interior States.

Record of Temperature Extremes.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the highest and lowest shade temperatures ever recorded by the U. S. Weather Bureau at the stations listed. The maximum records were established in nearly all cases in either July or August, except that June had that distinction in much of the Southwest, while at points along the South Pacific coast the highest temperatures have occurred as late as September.

The present high records throughout nearly the whole of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys were established in July, 1901, while those in much of the west Gulf area and Middle Atlantic States occurred in August, 1918. The highest known official shade temperature, 134° F., occurred at Greenlands Ranch, Calif., a cooperative station of the Weather Bureau, near the entrance to Death Valley.

The minimum records in most central and southern districts east of the Rocky Mountains were made in February, 1899, when a severe cold wave overspread the country, carrying zero temperatures southward to some localities along the east Gulf coast. Freezing weather has been experienced in all parts of the United States except on some of the keys of the southern coast of Florida. Minima of 40° below zero or lower have been recorded at points in the interior of the Northeast, and lower than 50° below zero at some places in the Northwestern States.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—TEMPERATURE EXTREMES.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Aug. 8. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Aug. 8. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Aug. 8. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Aug. 8. Departure from normal.	Temperature extremes. Highest of record.	Temperature extremes. Lowest of record.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	°
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	80	−1	2.0	+0.7	104	10
Miami	82	0	0.5	−1.0	94	27
Key West	84	0	0	−1.1	100	41
Tampa	80	−2	1.0	−1.4	98	19
Pensacola	80	−1	1.7	−0.4	103	7
Mobile	82	+1	1.0	−0.9	102	−1
Montgomery	84	+4	0.1	−1.0	107	−5
Anniston	78	0	0.3	−0.9	.....	.....
Birmingham	82	+2	0.6	−0.6	100	1
Meridian	82	+2	T.	−1.0	108	−6
Vicksburg	82	+1	0.5	−0.4	101	−1
New Orleans	84	+2	2.3	+1.0	102	7
Shreveport	82	0	1.4	+0.8	110	−5
Little Rock	82	+2	0.2	−0.7	106	−12
Fort Smith	84	+3	1.1	+0.1	108	−15
Bentonville	78	0	0.2	−0.7	106	−15
Oklahoma	84	+4	T.	−0.7	108	−17
Abilene	86	+3	T.	−0.6	110	−6
Fort Worth	88	+4	0.2	−0.4	112	−8
Dallas	88	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....
Palestine	84	+2	0.2	−0.5	108	−6
Taylor	88	+5	T.	−0.6	109	9
Houston	84	.....	0.1	.....	103	11
Galveston	84	+1	0.8	−0.3	99	8
Corpus Christi	84	+1	0	−0.6	100	11
San Antonio	86	+3	T.	−0.3	108	4
Del Rio	88	+2	0	−0.6	111	12
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	76	0	0.1	−0.8	106	−29
Columbia, Mo.	76	−1	1.1	+0.5	111	−26
Kansas City	78	0	0.3	−0.7	108	−22
St. Joseph	78	.....	0.2	.....	109	−24
Topeka	78	0	0.1	−1.1	109	−25
Iola	78	0	3.5	+2.7	107	−18
Wichita	78	−1	1.0	+0.3	107	−22
Dodge City	78	0	2.5	+1.8	108	−26
Concordia	78	0	T.	−0.6	110	−25
North Platte	74	+1	1.2	+0.6	107	−35
Lincoln	76	0	0.4	−0.5	110	−26
Omaha	76	0	T.	−0.8	110	−32
Sioux City	72	−2	0.1	−0.6	107	−35
Valentine	72	−1	0.1	−0.8	107	−38
Rapid City	70	−1	1.0	+0.4	106	−40
Pierre	72	−3	1.8	+1.2	110	−40
Huron	72	+1	0.1	−0.7	108	−43
Moorhead	72	+4	T.	−0.6	110	−48
Devils Lake	72	+4	0.4	−0.3	106	−44
Bismarck	72	+2	0.1	−0.3	107	−45
Williston	70	0	T.	−0.3	107	−49
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Havre	72	+4	1.2	+0.9	108	−57
Kalispell	68	+3	0.1	0	99	−34
Helena	70	+2	0.3	+0.2	103	−42
Sheridan	70	+3	0.4	.....	103	−41
Lander	70	+2	0.6	+0.5	99	−36
Cheyenne	68	0	0.9	+0.5	100	−38
Grand Junction	78	0	0.2	−0.1	104	−20
Denver	74	+2	0.3	0	105	−29
Pueblo	76	+2	0.2	−0.2	104	−27
Amarillo	82	+6	0.7	−0.1	106	−16
El Paso	84	+4	T.	−0.3	113	−5
Roswell	82	+4	T.	−0.4	106	−25
Santa Fe	70	+2	0	−0.5	97	−13
Flagstaff	64	−1	0.2	−0.4	93	−22
Phoenix	90	−1	T.	−0.3	119	12
Yuma	92	0	T.	−0.1	120	22
Independence	76	−2	0.1	+0.1	105	−2
Tonopah	70	−4	0.3	+0.2	96	−7
Modena	68	−3	0.1	−0.3	99	−24
Salt Lake City	74	−3	0	−0.1	102	−20
Reno	.....	.....	T.	0	102	−17
Winnemucca	68	−5	0.4	+0.4	104	−28
Pocatello	70	−2	1.0	+0.9	102	−20
Boise	76	+2	0.3	+0.3	111	−28
Lewiston	80	+4	T.	−0.1	110	−23
Baker	70	+4	0.8	+0.7	102	−24
Walla Walla	78	+2	0.1	0	113	−17
Spokane	74	+4	T.	−0.1	104	−30
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	54	−2	0.2	−0.1	84	7
Seattle	64	0	0	−0.1	96	11
North Head	54	−4	T.	−0.1	97	17
Portland, Oreg.	68	0	0	−0.1	102	−2
Roseburg	70	+1	0	−T.	106	−6
Eureka	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	20
Red Bluff	84	+3	0	0	115	18
Sacramento	80	+6	0	0	110	19
San Francisco	58	0	0	0	101	29
Fresno	84	+1	0	0	115	17
San Luis Obispo	66	+2	0	−T.	110	20
Los Angeles	72	+1	0	0	109	28
San Diego	70	+2	0	0	110	25

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Aug. 8. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Aug. 8. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Aug. 8. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Aug. 8. Departure from normal.	Temperature extremes. Highest of record.	Temperature extremes. Lowest of record.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	°
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	60	−2	1.1	+0.5	93	−23
Portland, Me.	68	0	0.6	−0.2	103	−21
Burlington	68	+1	1.8	+0.9	100	−28
Northfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	−41
Concord	70	+1	0.9	0	102	−23
Boston	72	0	0.6	−0.4	104	−14
Nantucket	68	−1	2.0	+1.3	92	−4
New Haven	72	0	0.8	−0.5	100	−14
Albany	70	−1	1.5	+0.6	104	−24
Ithaca	70	0	1.6	+0.8	.....	.....
Binghamton	68	−1	1.4	+0.6	99	−26
New York	72	−2	1.0	−0.2	102	−13
Scranton	70	−1	0.8	−0.3	102	−15
Harrisburg	74	0	0.2	−0.9	104	−14
Philadelphia	76	0	0.8	−0.5	106	−6
Trenton	72	−3	2.0	+0.7	.....	.....
Atlantic City	74	+1	3.0	+1.8	104	−7
Baltimore	76	−1	0.1	−1.0	105	−7
Washington	76	0	T.	−1.2	106	−15
Norfolk	78	0	1.9	+0.4	105	2
Richmond	76	−3	0.5	−0.5	107	−3
Lynchburg	76	−1	T.	−1.1	105	−7
Wytheville	68	−4	0.8	−0.4	95	−8
Asheville	70	−2	T.	−1.3	95	−6
Charlotte	80	+2	1.2	−0.3	102	−5
Raleigh	78	0	0.3	−1.2	103	−2
Hatteras	80	+2	0.1	−1.3	93	8
Wilmington	78	−1	0.6	−1.3	103	5
Charleston	80	−2	1.0	−0.6	104	7
Greenville	78	.....	0.2	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	80	−1	0.8	−0.8	106	−2
Augusta	82	+1	0.5	−1.1	105	3
Atlanta	80	+2	0.5	−0.7	100	−8
Macon	82	+3	0.3	−0.9	104	8
Savannah	82	+2	0.4	−1.3	105	8
Thomasville	80	−2	0.9	−0.3	104	2
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	82	+2	T.	−0.8	104	−9
Nashville	78	−1	0.8	0	104	−13
Chattanooga	78	0	0.1	−0.7	101	−10
Knoxville	76	0	0.4	−0.6	100	−16
Lexington	76	0	0.2	−0.7	102	−20
Louisville	78	0	0.2	−0.6	107	−20
Evansville	78	−1	0.7	0	107	−16
Indianapolis	74	−1	0.5	−0.3	106	−25
Cincinnati	76	+1	0.9	+0.1	105	−17
Dayton	74	−1	1.2	+0.7	103	−16
Columbus	72	−3	1.4	+0.6	104	−20
Parkersburg	72	−3	1.2	+0.4	106	−27
Elkins	66	−4	1.1	+0.4	99	−28
Pittsburgh	72	−2	1.6	+0.9	103	−20
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	66	−2	2.2	+1.6	98	−40
Syracuse	68	−2	2.7	+1.8	100	−22
Oswego	68	−2	1.8	+1.2	100	−23
Buffalo	68	−2	3.2	+2.5	95	−14
Erie	72	+1	0.8	+0.1	96	−16
Cleveland	72	0	0.4	−0.2	100	−17
Toledo	74	+1	3.1	+2.5	103	−16
Detroit	72	0	2.8	+2.2	104	−24
Port Huron	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	−25
Saginaw	68	−2	1.1	+0.3	103	−23
Alpena	66	0	1.4	+0.7	101	−27
Grand Rapids	70	−2	1.0	+0.3	103	−16
Chicago	72	−2	0.3	−0.2	103	−23
Fort Wayne	74	.....	0.2	.....	102	−24
Milwaukee	72	+2	1.4	+0.8	102	−25
Green Bay	68	−1	0.8	0	101	−36
Escanaba	64	−2	0.9	−0.1	100	−32
Ludington	66	.....	0.4	.....	93	−19
Sault Ste. Marie	60	−2	0.4	−0.4	98	−37
Marquette	60	−5	0.5	−0.1	108	−27
Duluth	64	0	T.	−0.8	99	−41
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	74	+3	0.3	−0.6	104	−41
La Crosse	74	+2	2.6	+1.7	104	−43
Madison	72	0	1.3	+0.7	101	−25
Charles City	72	−1	0.1	−0.6	104	−34
Dubuque	74	0	1.5	+0.8	106	−32
Davenport	76	+1	0.1	−0.6	106	−27
Des Moines	76	+1	T.	−0.7	110	−30
Keokuk	76	0	0	−0.8	108	−27
Peoria	74	−1	T.	−0.6	104	−26
Terre Haute	78	.....	0.1	.....	105	−18
Springfield, Ill.	78	+2	0	−0.6	107	−24
Hannibal	78	+1	0	−0.8	108	−25
St. Louis	82	+3	T.	−0.7	107	−22
Cairo	80	+2	T.	−0.7	106	−16

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., AUGUST 8, 1922.

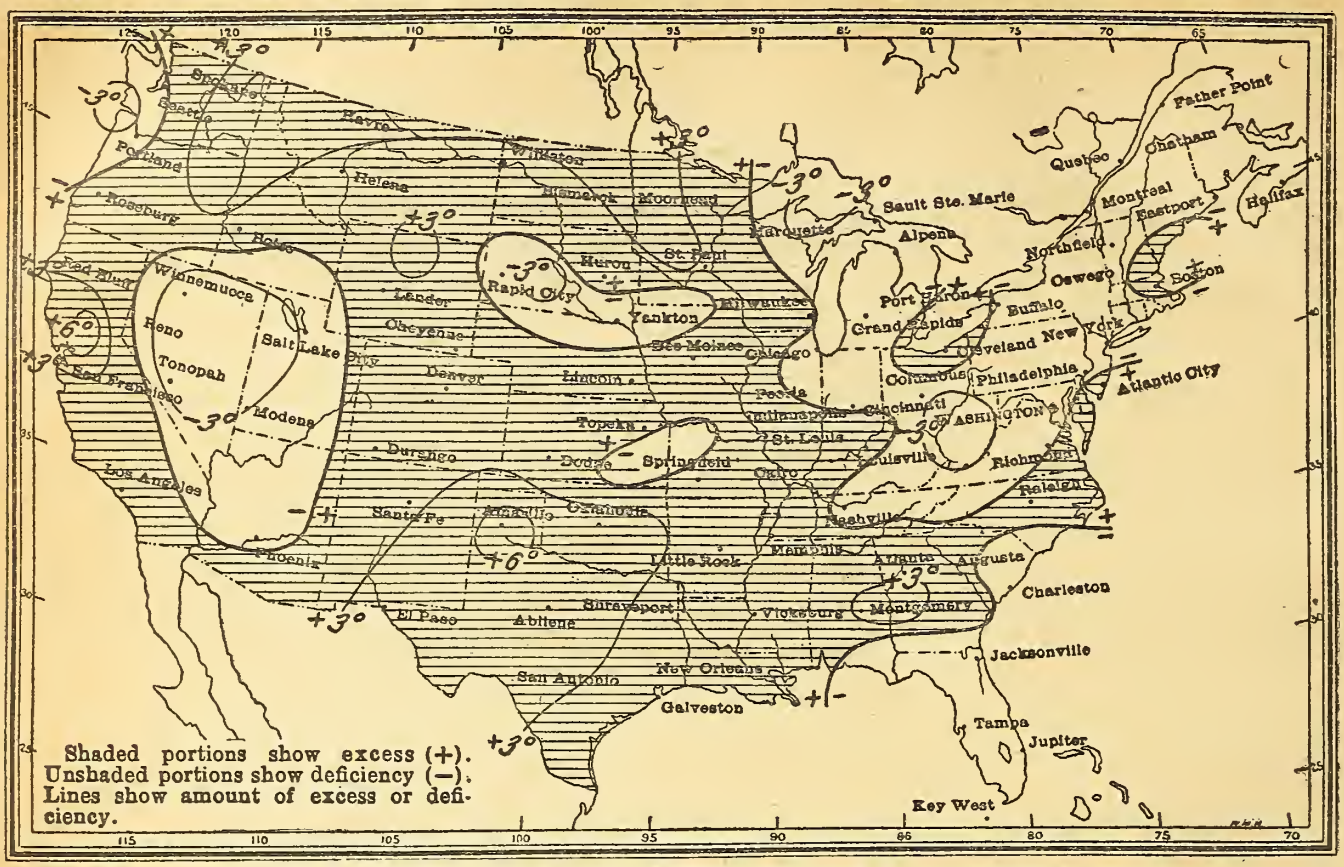


CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., AUGUST 8, 1922.

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